



Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC
Listed Journal (Journal No. 40776)



Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January-March-2019
English Part-I

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2018-5.5
www.sjifactor.com

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Prakashan**



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28. Impact of Education Sector on Sustainable Development of India

Dr. Dinesh W. Nichit

Principal, Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Walgaon, Dist. Amravati.

Introduction

The education in India has rich and interesting history, it is believed that in the ancient days, the education was imparted orally by sages and the scholars and the information was passed on from one generation to other.

After the development of letters it took the form of writing using the palm leaves and the barks of trees. This also helps in spreading the written literature. The temples and the community centers formed the role of schools. Later, the Gurukul System came into existence. The present system of education was introduced and founded by the British in 20th century. Groundwork has been laid for sustainability of education worldwide. Recent changes in service learning, a focus on literacy and skills, standards that support interdisciplinary thinking, and the role of systems thinking have all increased the visibility of the moment.

Education Sector in India

Education is fundamental to human progress. It plays a prominent role in all-around development of individual as well as society. Education plays a key role in creating patriotic, disciplined and productive manpower. Educated manpower constitutes precious assets as well as agents for advancing the nation. Education aims at integrated development of personality.

However, Sometimes visualization works more than simply learning out of books. A child can retain the information in a more efficient manner if he is shown the actual implementation of the data. For example if we just teach the child how the windmill works he might understand the concept but, if he is shown in real life how the windmill converts wind energy to power he will develop interest in it and will pursue more knowledge in it than by merely being taught about it or having read about it.

Indian education involves teaching a wide span of subject ranging from philosophy to information technology. Right from our first day in school we're exposed to a variety of subjects dealing with politics, biology, health science, philosophy etc. which definitely give us an insight into the aspects of various fields of study existent and available as an option. We are exposed to a wide arena of subjects covering different aspects of the world and its people.

India has emerged as strong potential market for investment in training and education sector, due to its favorable demographics (young population) and being a services-driven economy. Further, India's expanding role in sectors such as software development, generic pharmaceuticals and healthcare, would require the country to invest into learning and training segment as well. The education sector of India is divided into two main segments; the core segment comprises of schools and higher education, while the non-core comprises of coaching classes, pre-schools and vocational trainings.

Higher Education in India is one of the largest and oldest systems of higher education found anywhere in the world. As of now there are more than 320 universities, deemed universities, and more than 15500 colleges, together they offer a wide range of degree and diploma programs across the length and breadth of the country.

Aims and Objectives of Education for Sustainable Development

- To identify and communicate good practice case studies in teaching and research community relations and institutional management.
- To develop visions of higher education and to optimize its contribution to sustainable development.
- To look at areas where policy solution may be needed to support higher education contribution to sustainable development.

Role of Education in Sustainable Development of India

Good quality education is an essential tool for achieving a more sustainable world. This was emphasized at the UN World Summit in Johannesburg in 2002 where the reorientation of current education systems was outlined as key to sustainable development. Education for sustainable development (ESD) promotes the development to know the knowledge, skills, understanding, values, and actions required to create a sustainable world, which ensures environmental protection and conservation, promotes social equity and encourages economic sustainability. The concept of ESD developed largely from environmental education, which has sought to develop the knowledge, skills, values, attitudes and behaviors in people to care for their environment. The aim of ESD is to enable people to make decisions and carry out actions to improve our quality of life without compromising the planet. It also aims to integrate the values inherent in sustainable development into all aspect and levels of learning.

There are a number of key themes in ESD and while the dominant focus is on environmental concerns, it also addresses themes such as poverty alleviation, citizenship, peace, ethics, responsibility in local and global contexts, democracy and governance, justice, human

rights , gender equality ,corporate responsibility ,nature resource management and biological diversity.

Impact of Education on Sustainable Development : Modern day Education is aided with a variety of technology ,computers ,projectors , internet, and many more . Divers knowledge is being spread among the people . everything that can be simplified has been made simpler. Science has explored every aspect of life. There is much to learn and more to assimilate . internet provides abysmal knowledge . there is no end to it . one can learn everything he wishes to . Every topic has developed into a subject. New inventions and discoveries have revealed the unknown world to us more variedly. Once a new aspects is discovered ,hundreds of heads start babbling over it, and you get a dogma from hearsay. Not only our planet but the whole universe has become accessible.

Skill-development and vocational education has added a new feather to the modern system of education . There is something to learn for everyone . We temples of education known by a familiar word the “university “. Whatsoever we are getting educated day by day and what’s good about is that , it’s a never –ending process and hence helps permanently in sustainable development . No doubt education affects sustainable development and its impact shows growth in the development in all respect and in all sectors of the country because of the growth of education sector in urban area . But there is a scope for widening of education sector in the rural area , as it is seen that school, colleges, vocational and technical institutes , agricultural institutes , IT institutes ,etc. are much less in rural area than the urban area .

Conclusion

India has a well –functioning education sector but the system yet much needs to be done if India wants to keep alive her ambition of becoming a knowledge powerhouse or innovation superpower Sustainable development is vision and way of thinking and acting .

In conclusion , development is impacted by its education in a systemic manner . The higher education system contributes enormously to nation building given India’s demographic make-up , the lacunae that we have inherited from the British Raj as well as the plain fact of being a developing .

Peer Reviewed Referred and
UGC Listed Journal
(Journal No. 40776)

ISSN 2277 - 5730

AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL



AJANTA



Education

Volume-VIII, Issue-I
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Marathi Part - I

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१९. अमरावती तालुक्यातील शेतकऱ्यांचे आर्थिक दृष्टीकोणातून अध्ययन

डॉ. दिनेश वा. निचित

प्राचार्य, संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, वलगांव.

प्रस्तावणा

भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश आहे. शेती व्यवसाय हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था अधिक बळकट करावयाची असल्यास शेती व्यवसायाकडे दुर्लक्ष करून चालत नाही. महात्मा गांधीजींनी गावाकडे चला असे म्हणण्याचे कारणच असे होते की, औद्योगिक व्यवसायाला कच्चा माल पुरविणारी व्यवस्था ही शेती होय. शेतीवर आधारित सर्व औद्योगिक व्यवसायाची निर्मिती ग्रामीण भागात झाली पाहिजे असे गांधीजींचे मत होते. त्याचे महत्वाचे एक कारण ही असे होते की, ग्रामीण भागातील बेरोजगारांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार प्राप्त होईल. परंतु तसे न होता उलट परिस्थिती निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसून येते आज ग्रामीण भाग ओस पडलेला आहे. शहरीकरण मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेले आहे. बेरोजगारांच्या संख्येत मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ झालेली आहे.

१९६० च्या दशकातील अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत विचार केल्यास फार गंभीर समस्या भारतासमोर होती त्यावेळी एकवेळेचे खायला अन्न सुद्धा पुरेशा प्रमाणात नव्हते त्यावेळी अमेरिकेकडून त्यांच्या जी.एल. ४८० च्या तरतुदीनुसार गहू आयात करावा लागत होता. परंतु आपल्या देशातील शेतकरी बांधवांना प्रणाम केला पाहिजे की, ज्यांनी ऐवढ्या गंभीर परिस्थितीतून देशाला बाहेर काढून अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण राष्ट्र बनवून हरीतक्रांती घडवून आणली. एकाबाजूने देशामध्ये अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत हरीतक्रांती घडलेली असली तरी शेतकरी बांधवांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती मात्र फारच बिकट असल्याचे दिसून येते. शेतकरी वर्ग मोठ्या प्रमाणात कर्ज बाजारी आहे. शेतीमधून शेतीला लागलेला खर्च निघत नाही. कर्जाची परतफेड होत नाही. त्यामुळे दिवसेंदिवस शेतकरी आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण मोठ्याप्रमाणात होत आहे. या बाबींकडे गांधीयाने पाहण्याची गरज आहे. "अमरावती तालुक्यातील शेतकऱ्यांचे आर्थिक दृष्टीकोणातून अध्ययन" या विषयाची निवड संशोधकाने विविध घटकांचा अभ्यास करण्याच्या दृष्टीने केलेली आहे.

संशोधन विषयाची आवश्यकता व महत्त्व

आज शेती व्यवसाय खूप मोठा व्यवसाय आहे. निर्मितीला कच्चा मालाचा पुरवठा करणारा घटक म्हणून शेती व्यवसायाकडे पाहल्या जाते ऐवढेच नव्हेतर अन्नधान्याची व सुरक्षेची गरज सुद्धा शेती व्यवसायाच्या माध्यमातून पूर्ण केली जाते. आजची परिस्थिती फार गंभीर आहे. शेती करायला नविन पिढी तयार नाही. शेती व्यवसाय हा न परवडणारा व्यवसाय आहे असे समजल्या जाते. पुढे चालून शेती व्यवसायाकडे अधिक दुर्लक्ष झाल्यास या देशाला गंभीर परिणाम भोगावे लागतील. शेतकरी आत्महत्येचा का करतात, शेती व्यवसाय का परवडत नाही. याचा सखोल अभ्यास होणे काळाची गरज आहे. याकरीता संशोधन विषयाचे महत्त्व व आवश्यकता अधिक आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे

- (१) शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक स्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.

- (२) शेती व्यवसायाला पूरक धंद्यांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- (३) शेतकरी बांधवांच्या मुलाखती घेवून त्यांच्या कृषी विषयक समस्या जाणून घेणे.
- (४) शेतीमधून होणारे उत्पन्न व त्याला लागणारा खर्च याचा मागोवा घेणे.
- (५) शेती व्यवसायासंबंधात विविध तज्ञांची मते जाणून घेणे.

गृहीतके

- (१) शेतीला लागत मुल्यांवर आधारीत उपन्नाचे भाव मिळत नाही.
- (२) शेतकरी आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण दिवसेंदिवस वाढतच आहे.
- (३) शेतीमध्ये पायाभूत सुविधा अपूऱ्या आहेत.
- (४) उत्पादकाला आधारभूत भाव ठरविण्याचे अधिकार नाहीत.
- (५) अधिकारी वर्ग कृषीविषयक योजना प्रभावीपणे राबवित नाही.
- (६) व्यापारी वर्ग उत्पादीत मालाची प्रतवारी व भाव योग्यप्रमाणात ठरवित नाही.

संशोधनाची व्याप्ती व मर्याद

संशोधकाने "अमरावती तालुक्यातील शेतकऱ्यांचे आर्थिक दृष्टीकोणातून अध्ययन" या विषयाचे अध्ययन करण्याकरीता अमरावती तालुक्याची निवड केलेली आहे. संशोधन अमरावती तालुक्यातील जवळपास १०० शेतकऱ्यांच्या मुलाखती घेतील. त्यांच्या मार्फत प्राप्त माहितीचे सारणीयन व अर्थ निर्वयन करून यथोचित टिकाणी त्याची मांडणी करेल.

संशोधन पद्धती

संदर्भ विषयाचे अध्ययन करण्याकरीता संशोधक संशोधनाच्या प्राथमरी व सॅकडरी अशा दोन्हीही पद्धतींचा अवलंब करेल. प्राथमरी पद्धतीमध्ये संशोधक १०० शेतकऱ्यांच्या प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखती घेतील त्यांच्याकडून प्रश्नांवलीच्या आधारे माहिती संकलित करेल. तसेच दुय्यम पद्धतीमध्ये पुस्तके, मासीके, वृत्तपत्रीय बातमीच्या आधारे माहितीचे संकलन करण्यात येवून त्याच लिखणात यथोचित टिकाणी वापर करण्यात येईल.

साहित्याचा पाठपुरावा (Review of Literature)

शेतीच्या माध्यमातून भारताचे परिवर्तन :- डॉ. आर.जी. अग्रवाल.

डॉ. अग्रवाल यांनी शेतकरी दिनाच्या निमीत्याने शेती व शेतकरी विषयक विचार मांडलेले त्यांचे मते

१९६० च्या दशकात भारतामध्ये अन्नधान्याची टंचाई जाणवली ती दूर करण्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांनी अथक परिश्रम घेतलेले. भारतामध्ये हरीतक्रांती घडवून आणली. आपला देश अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण बनविला. २०१८ च्या जागतिक भूक निर्देशांकात अहर्ताकारी ११९ देशांमध्ये भारत १०३ क्रमांकावर आहे ही बाब १३३ कोटी जनतेच्या दृष्टीने गंभीर आहे. त्यामुळे पोषण अन्नाच्या निर्मितीच्या बाबतीत अजून काही करण्याची गरज आहे. विकसित देशांच्या तुलनेने भारताची अन्नधान्याची उत्पादकता कमी आहे. भारताचे पंतप्रधान श्री नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न दुप्पट करण्याचे आवाहन केले आहे. त्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांना सहजपणे सुधारित तंत्रज्ञान उपलब्ध करून देणे गरजेचे आहे. शेती व्यवसायामध्ये किड्यामुळे जवळपास ३० टक्के उत्पादनाची हानी होते त्यामुळे वर्षाकाठी जवळपास ४ लाख कोटी रुपयाचे नुकसान होते. त्यासाठी किड्यांपासून संरक्षण होण्याकरीता एक विशिष्ट धोरण तयार करण्याची गरज आहे.

भारत एक वाटचाल हरित ते सदरहित क्रांतीकडे:- श्री आर.बी. सिंग यांचे मते :

गेल्या ५० वर्षांच्या कालावधीमध्ये उत्पादनामध्ये जवळपास ५ ते ७ पटीने वाढ झाली. त्यामुळे जगामध्ये भारत दुसऱ्या क्रमांकाची कृषीवर आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था बनली. रोग आणि किडीच्या पार्दूभावामुळे अनेक पिके वाया गेलीत त्यामुळे अनेकजण भुक्कळी गेले ही परिस्थिती पुन्हा येऊ नये याकरीता विश्वासपात्र विज्ञानाधिष्ठीत व्यवस्थापनाचा उपयोग करून घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

वनस्पती संरक्षण रसायणे अत्यावश्यक आहेत:- डॉ. सि.डी. मायी यांचे मते

रोपांच्या यशस्वी मशागतीमध्ये वनस्पतीचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी रसायणे अपरिहार्य हत्यार आहे. भारताच्या खाद्यान्न सुरक्षेमध्ये कृषी रसायणांचा महत्त्वाचा वाटा आहे. सध्या किटकांच्या प्रमाणात वाढ होत आहे. त्यामुळे शेती उत्पादनामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात घट होत आहे. सध्या कृषी रसायणे व किटकनाशकांचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर होत असल्यामुळे खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा मोठ्या प्रमाणात धोक्यात येत आहे. कृषी रसायणांचा किंवा किटकनाशकांचा वापर करतांना सुरक्षा साधनांचा वापर करणे गरजेचे आहे. शेती करिता लागणाऱ्या कुटल्याही बाबी ह्या अधिकृत विक्रेत्याकडून पक्क्या बिलासोबतच घ्यावात. त्यामुळे बनावट बाबी मिळणार नाही. बनावट कंपण्याच्या उत्पादनांपासून सावध राहण्याचे आवाहन डॉ. मायी केले.

कृषी रसायणाची दंतकथा मोडीत काढणे:- डॉ. देवव्रत कोंगो यांचे मते

भारतामध्ये किटकनाशक नोंदणी पध्दत ही सर्वकष आहे. आणि जागतीक दर्जाच्या दृष्टीने अधिक जोमदार आहे. एमआरएल नियमन निश्चीत करतांना जर एफएसएसआयच्या लक्षात आले की सर्व स्त्रोतांमधून एमडीआयच्या प्रमाणाच्या बाहेर असल्यास आहारमुल्ये असुरक्षित असल्यास सीआयबी आणि आरसीला विनंती करण्यात येते की, कोणत्याही अतिरिक्त पिकांसाठी त्याचा वापर करण्याच्या संदर्भात नोंदणी करण्यात येवू नये.

किटकनाशक कायदा/किटकनाशक व्यवस्थापन विधेयक मध्ये सुधारणा डॉ. ए.के. दिक्षीत यांचे मते

देशातील वाढत्या लोकसंख्येची धान्याची गरज भागविण्यासाठी त्यांच्या सुरक्षिततेची गरज आहे. अन्य प्रगत आणि विकसनशील देशाच्या तुलनेमध्ये भारताची प्रती हेक्टर उत्पादन क्षमता खूपच कमी आहे. उत्पादन वाढीचे खूप मोठे आवाहन देशासमोर आहे. टाटा स्ट्रॅटेजीक इंडस्ट्री अॅनालिसीसच्या अहवालानुसार महत्त्वाच्या नसलेल्या किटकनाशकांचा वाटा खूप मोठा आहे. औद्योगिक अंदाजपत्रकानुसार वित्तीय वर्ष २०१४ मध्ये भारतामध्ये विक्री झालेले किटकनाशक, बि-बियाणे मोठ्याप्रमाणात बनावट आहे त्यामुळे उत्पादनावर विपरित परिणाम होत आहे.

सीआयबी आणि आरसीच्या संकेतस्थळानुसार साधारणपणे ४५०० कंपण्यांना नोंदणी प्रमाणपत्रे देण्यात आलेली आहे. त्यापैकी ३१४ कंपण्यांचं कृषी मंत्रालयाला माहिती देतात. बहुतेक कंपण्या तपासणीशिवायच व्यवसाय चालू ठेवतात.

२०१७ मध्ये राज्यामध्ये ६२ शेतकऱ्यांचा मृत्यू हा किटकनाशकाची चुकीच्या पध्दतीने हाताळणी केल्यामुळे झालेला होतात, त्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांना प्रशिक्षण तसेच बोगस कंपण्याविरुद्ध कार्यवाही केल्यामुळे मृत्यूचे प्रमाण ६२ वरून ०२ आल्याचे कृषी अधिकारी यांचे म्हणणे आहे.

संकलित माहितीचे सारणीयन व अर्थनिर्वचन

सारणी क्र.१

दर एकरी येणारा उत्पादन खर्च आणि उत्पन्न

शेतीचे क्षेत्रफळ	न्यादर्श	उत्पादन खर्च	उत्पन्न सोया + तूर	उत्पन्न (रुपयात)
१ एकर ते १० एकर	५०	१२००० ते १५०००	५ किं.	१२५००
११ एकर ते २० एकर	५०	१०००० ते १२०००	५.५० किं.	१३७५०

आधार-संकलित माहितीच्या आधारे.

वरील सारणीचे अध्ययन केले असता असे दिसून आले की, यामध्ये अमरावती तालुक्यातील १०० शेतकऱ्यांच्या मुलाखती घेतल्यात त्यांना मुलाखतीच्या माध्यमातून प्रश्न विचारण्यात आले. त्यानुसार शेतकऱ्यांना दर एकरी १२ ते १५ हजार रुपये खर्च येते. उत्पन्न मात्र १२५०० ऐवढेच झाल्याचे दिसून येते. ज्यांचेकडे शेती जास्त आहे. त्यांना लागत थोड्या फार प्रमाणात कमी लागते. त्याचमानाने थोड्या प्रमाणात उत्पन्नात वाढ होणे याचाच अर्थ असा की, शेती व्यवसायातून शेतकऱ्याला फक्तच मुद्दल प्राप्त होते. नफा होत नाही.

सारणी क्र.२

शेतीचा प्रकार/खर्च व बाजारातील भाव

न्यादर्श	शेतीचा प्रकार		उत्पादन खर्च (रु. हजार)	बाजारभाव प्रती किं. (सोया +तूर)
	बागायती	कोरडवाहू		
१००	०५ (०५%)	९५ (९५%)	१२ ते १५ १० ते १२	२२०० रु. ते २६००

आधार-संकलित माहितीच्या आधारे.

वरील सारणीचे अध्ययन केले असता असे दिसून येते की, अमरावती तालुक्यामध्ये जास्तीत जास्त शेती ही कोरडवाहू आहे. म्हणजेच मोठ्या प्रमाणात सिंचनाचा अभाव आहे. निसर्गाच्या पाण्यावरच शेती अवलंबून आहे. उत्पादन खर्च आणि बाजारभाव याची तुलना केल्यास उत्पादन खर्च प्रती एकरी जास्त येतो. त्यामानाने बाजारभाव कमी मिळतात पर्यायाने शेती खर्चीक आहे.

सारणी क्र. ३

किटकनाशकाचा खताचा वापर

न्यादर्श	किटकनाशके खते				
	रासायणीक	जैविक	रासायणीक	शेंद्रीय/जैविक	शेणखते
१००	८५	१५	८५	०५	१०

आधार-संकलित माहितीच्या आधारे.

सारणी क्रं. ३ च्या आधारे असे दिसून येते की, शेतकरी आपल्या शेतामध्ये जास्तीत जास्त रासायणीक किटकनाशके व खतांचा वापर करतात. त्यामानाने शेंद्रीय/जैविक/शेणखतांचा वापर कमी करतात. त्यामुळे शेतीचा दर्जा दिवसेंदिवस खालावत चालल्याचे दिसून येते.

निष्कर्ष व शिफारशी

वरील सर्व घटकांचा अभ्यास केल्यानंतर असे दिसून आले की, अमरावती तालुक्यातील शेती ही कोरडवाहू आहे. सिंचनाचा अभाव आहे. प्रतीएकरी उत्पन्न कमी होते, शेतमालाला आधारभूत भाव मिळत नाही. शेतकरी रासायणीक किटकनाशके व खतांचा वापर मोठ्याप्रमाणात करतात. बोगस बियाणे, किटकनाशके खते, समजण्याचा कुटलीही यंत्रणा नाही. शिफारशी

शेतकऱ्यांना कर्जमाफी दिली पाहिजे असे सर्वच राजकिय पक्ष म्हणतात. परंतु शेतकऱ्यांना आर्थिक दृष्ट्या सबळ बनविण्याकरीता, शेतीचे उत्पादन दृष्ट्या वाढविण्याकरीता, शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या न करण्याकरीता, कर्जमाफी हा अंतीम उपाय नाही. एकीकडे शेतकऱ्यांना कर्जमाफी न देता त्यांना त्यांच्या मालाला आधारभूत भाव द्या, तसेच शेती नफ्यात आणण्याकरीता उत्पादन खर्चांमध्ये शासनाचा ५०% वाटा असावा जेणेकरून शेतकऱ्यांची आर्थिक स्थिती उंचावेल.

- (१) रासायणीक किटकनाशके, खते, कृषी पध्दती याचा योग्य वापर याविषयीचे प्रशिक्षण दिले पाहिजे.
- (२) शेतीचे माती व पाणी परिक्षण करून उत्पादन विषयीची माहिती दिली पाहिजे.
- (३) शेतीमध्ये सिंचनाचा वापर वाढविला पाहिजे. त्याचप्रमाणे टिंबक तुषार सिंचनाचा वापर वाढवावा.
- (४) बोगस बियाणे, किटकनाशके, खते तयार करण्याच्या कंपन्यावर कठोर कार्यवाही केली पाहिजे.
- (५) कृषी केंद्रातून दिले जाणारे बिल हे पक्क्या स्वरूपाचे असावेत.
- (६) कृषी उत्पन्न बाजार समित्यांमध्ये एका समितीचे गठन करावेत. ज्यामध्ये ५० प्रतिशत तज्ञ व्यक्ती व ५० प्रतिशत शेतकरी वर्गाचा समावेश करावा. जी समिती मालाची प्रतवारी ठरविणे, मालाचे मुल्य ठरविणे, नगदी पैसे देण्याची तरतुद, व्यापाऱ्यावर नियंत्रण व मालाच्या मुल्यांच्या बाबतीत प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी इत्यादी कार्ये करेल.
- (७) मालाची प्रतवारी व मुल्य ठरविण्याचे अधिकार व्यापाऱ्याच्या हातात नसावे.
- (८) हवामानाच्या अंदाज देणाऱ्या यंत्रणा अधिक सक्षम असाव्यात.
- (९) शेतकऱ्यांना कर्जमाफी देवू नयेत उलट त्यांना बियाणे, खते, अवजारे यावर सबसीडी द्यावी. लागत मुल्यावर योग्य भाव दिल्यास शेतकऱ्याला नफा प्राप्त होईल. चांगला नफा झाल्यास कर्ज काढण्याची व ते फेडण्याची वेळ शेतकऱ्यावर येणार नाही. पर्यायाने आत्महत्या करण्याची वेळ येणार नाही.

संदर्भ

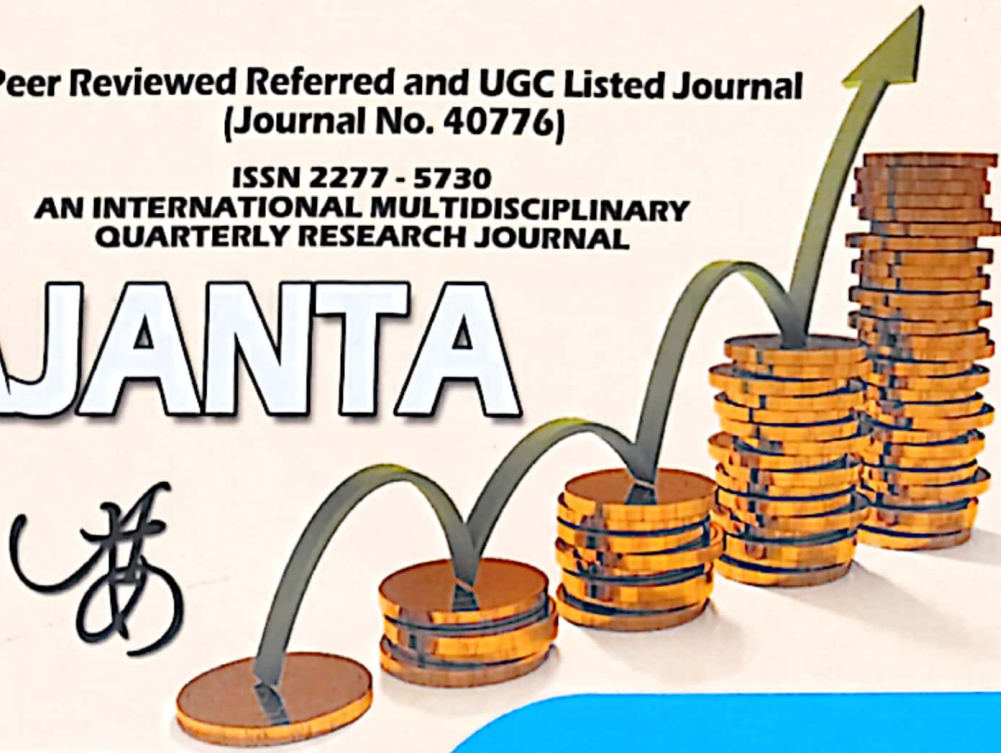
- (१) लोकसत्ता शेतकरी दिन विशेषांक २३ डिसेंबर २०१८
- (२) लोकमत शेतकरी लेख दि. २६ डिसेंबर २०१८
- (३) जनमाध्यम दि. ३० डिसेंबर २०१८



**Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal
(Journal No. 40776)**

**ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL**

AJANTA



**Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March - 2019
English Part - VII /
Marathi Part - IV**

**IMPACT FACTOR /
INDEXING 2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com**

Ajanta Prakashan

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३. भारताची इंटरनेट वापरामुळे झालेली प्रगती

प्राचार्य डॉ. दिनेश निश्चित
संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, वलगाव.

प्रस्तावना

आजचे युग हे माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग आहे. आज आपणास कोणतीही माहिती मिळवायची असल्यास आपण इंटरनेटचा वापर करतो व लगेच ती माहिती आपणास पहावयास मिळते. भरपूर रोजगार इंटरनेटच्या माध्यातून उपलब्ध झाला आहे. त्यातल्या त्यात आपल्याकडे संगणक क्षेत्रामध्ये सर्वात गतिमान संगणक तयार करण्याचे श्रेय सुद्धा भारताला मिळाले. भारताला अमेरिकेने जो सुपर कॉम्प्युटर देण्याकरीता घातलेल्या अटी व त्यांची किंमत लक्षात घेता भारतामध्ये पूर्णे येथे सीडॅक संस्थेमध्ये परम 800 हा अतिशय जलद गतीचा संगणक तयार करून भारताला जगाच्या समोर संगणक क्षेत्रात मोठी उपलब्धी मिळवून दिली.

आज जो संगणक आपण हाताळत आहे. तो पूर्वी मोठमोठ्या उद्योगांमध्येच किंवा तंत्रज्ञानाकडे तसेच त्याचा वापर विकासाच्या दृष्टीने त होईल अशाच विभागामध्ये पहावयास मिळत असे. परंतु आता मात्र आपणास सर्व व्यक्तीकडे स्वतःचे संगणक, लॅपटॉप, मिनी लॅपटॉप, नोटबुक, त्याही पलीकडे स्मार्टफोन जो आपण रोज हाताळतो त्यामध्ये सुद्धा पहावयास मिळतो. परंतु इंटरनेटचा वापर आपण जगाच्या तुलनेत किती करतो हे पाहू. लोकसंख्येनुसार इंटरनेटचा वापर करणारे पुढील 10 देश आहेत. 31 डिसेंबर 2017 पर्यंतची आकडेवारी पुढील कोष्टकामध्ये आपणासमोर सादर करित आहोत.

टेबल क्र. 1

अ.क्र	देशाचे नाव	एकूण लोकसंख्या	इंटरनेट वापर करणारे लोकसंख्या	टक्केवारी
1.	चीन	1415045928	772000000	54.6%
2.	भारत	1354051854	462124989	34.1%
3.	अमेरिका	326766748	312322257	95.6%
4.	ब्राझील	210867954	149057635	70.7%
5.	इंडोनेशिया	266794980	132700000	49.7%
6.	जापान	127185332	118626672	93.3%
7.	रशिया	143964709	109552842	76.1%
8.	नायजेरिया	195875237	98391456	50.2%
9.	मेक्सिको	130759074	85000000	65.0%
10.	बांग्लादेश	166368149	80483000	48.4%

वरील टेबल मध्ये 31 डिसेंबर 2017 पर्यंत त्या देशातील इंटरनेट उपभोक्त्यांच्या उत्तरत्या क्रमामध्ये आकडेवारी दिलेली आहे. परंतु आपणास लक्षात आले असेलच लोकसंख्येच्या मानाने इंटरनेटचा वापर करणारे लोकांमध्ये भारत खुपच मागे आहे. चीनची लोकसंख्या आपल्या देशाच्या लोकसंख्येपेक्षा जास्त असूनही तेथील लोकांमध्ये इंटरनेटचा वापर करणारे लोक मोठ्या संख्येने आढळतात. तर अमेरिका किंवा जपानशी भारताची तुलना करणे फारच चुकीचे होईल.

भारतामध्ये इंटरनेटचा वापर करणाऱ्यांची संख्या वाढलेली आहे, असे नाही की ती वाढली नाही. परंतु त्याचा वापर खरोखरच नविन माहिती मिळविण्याकरीता होतो किंवा नाही हे प्रश्नचिन्ह आहे.

टेबल क्र. 2

Year	Internet Users	Penetration (% pop)	Total Population	Non User Internetless	1 Y Use Change	1 Y User Change
2016-17	462124989	34.8%	1326801576	864676587	30.5%	108010242
2015-16	354114747	27%	1311050527	956935780	51.9%	120962270
2014-15	233152478	18%	1295291543	1062139065	20.7%	39948148
2013-14	193204330	15.1%	1279498874	1086294544	21.5%	34243984
2012-13	158960346	12.6%	1263589639	1104629293	26.5%	33342533

वरील टेबल क्र 2 मध्ये आपणास लक्षात येत आहे की, सन 2016 -17 च्या संपूर्ण लोकसंख्येच्या तुलनेत 34.8% लोकांनी इंटरनेटचा वापर केला, 30.5% नविन लोकांचाच त्यामध्ये समावेश झाला. 2015-16 मध्ये 27% पूर्ण लोकसंख्येच्या तुलनेत लोकांनी वापर जरी केला असला तरी नविन इंटरनेट वापरणाऱ्या लोकांची मोबाईल कंपन्यांनी मोफत इंटरनेटची सेवा देवून टक्केवारी मात्र येथे वाढली आहे. 51.9% लोकांचा यामध्ये नविन उपभोक्ते सहभाग आहे. याच दरम्यान परंतु या आधीचे आकडेवारी लक्षात घेता ही आकडेवारी फारच कमी आपणास आढळत आहे. अनुक्रमे 20.7%, 21.5%, 26.5% इंटरनेट वापरणाऱ्यांच्या संख्येतील वाढीमुळे देशातील ई कॉमर्स म्हणजेच इंटरनेटवरील व्यापार व उद्योगांच्या उलाढालीला मोठी चालना मिळेल असे निरीक्षण वॉल स्ट्रिटने नोंदविले आहे. इंटरनेट वापरणाऱ्या मध्ये सर्वात जास्त तरुण वर्गाचा समावेश आहे. पुढील कोष्टकामध्ये आपणास ते निदर्शनात येते.

टेबल क्र 3

इंटरनेट वापरणाऱ्यांचा वर्ग	टक्केवारी
विद्यार्थी	51.50
व्यावसायिक	17.90
नोकरदार कनिष्ठ स्तर	11.20
नोकरदार मध्यस्तर	10.90
नोकरदार वरिष्ठ स्तर	2.80
बेरोजगार	4.40
गृहिणी	0.90

भारतामध्ये इंटरनेटचा वापर जास्तीत जास्त विद्यार्थी करताना दिसतात. नोकरी विषयक माहिती, परीक्षांचे निकाल, वेळापत्रके, प्रवेश अर्ज, ऑनलाईन फॉर्म वनविणे, विविध प्रोजेक्ट वनविणे आणि वायफळ किंवा विनाकारणच्या गोष्टी पाहणे तसेच सोशल नेटवर्किंग यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात इंटरनेटचा उपयोग केला जातो. व्यावसायिकांच्या दृष्टीकोनातून ई-कॉमर्स जो नविन प्रकार आहे त्याकरीता इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून जास्तीत जास्त आणि कमी वेळात व्यवसाय करण्याकरीता हाच सोईचा मार्ग म्हणून उपयोगाचे व अतिमहत्वाचे माध्यम म्हणून व्यावसायिक वापर करतात. तसेच नोकरदार वर्ग हे आपले काम ऑनलाईनच्या त्या माध्यमातून नोकरी करू शकतात. तसेच आज शेअर मार्केट हे परिपूर्ण इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून सर्व ग्राहक हाताळतो व त्यामुळे ग्राहकांना आपल्या शेअर्सचे मूल्य लगेच माहित होते व खरेदी विक्रीचे व्यवहार सुद्धा ग्राहक ऑनलाईन करू शकतात. आज संगणक हे उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन झाले आहे. आणि ते जर बंद पडले तर बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण सुद्धा मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढू शकते.

इंटरनेटमुळे ज्या क्षेत्राची माहिती आपल्याला मिळवायची आहे ती लगेच मिळते. मनोरंजनाकरीता सुद्धा इंटरनेटचा फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपयोग होतो. ई-मेलच्या माध्यमातून प्रथम इंटरनेटचा वापर वाढत होता आणि त्याचे रूपांतर आता चॅटिंगमध्ये झाले आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये जे इंटरनेट वापरण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. वेगळ्या बँकींग ॲप्समुळे इंटरनेटचा वापर बँकींग व्यवसायात केला जातो. त्यामुळे ग्राहकांना फारच चांगल्या सोयी उपलब्ध होत आहेत. जॉन बॅरर यांनी प्रथम A.T.M. चा शोध लावला. पहिल्यांदा यंत्राच्या सहाय्याने पैसे वटविणारी मशिनल जगासमोर आणली. आज त्या बँक व्यवसायाची इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून (ई बँकींग) व्यवहार करण्याची नविन पद्धत निर्माण झाली आहे. ती सर्वांना अवाक करणारी आहे. पैसे टाकल्याबरोबर सेकंदात अकाउंटमध्ये येवून जातात आणि कोर बँकींगमुळे आपल्या शाखेतून दुसऱ्या शाखेत डी. डी., चेक, ओव्हरड्राफ्ट देवून पैसे चुकवू शकतो. नेट बँकींगमुळे जागतिक स्तरावरील व्यवहार काही वेळातच पूर्ण होवू शकतात. इतर अनेक फायदे माहिती तंत्रज्ञानामुळे आपल्या बुद्धिमत्तेतील गतिशिलतेला वाव देण्यास उत्साही ठरले.

2004 मध्ये फेसबुक ही सोशल नेटवर्किंग वेबसाईट सुरू झाली. 2005 मध्ये युट्यूब या विहडीओ म्हणजे चलचित्र ऑनलाईन ठेवण्याची सेवा देणारी वेबसाईट सुरू झाली. त्यानंतर 2006 मध्ये टयुटर सुरू झाले. तसेच नेट सर्फींगमध्ये इंटरनेट एक्सप्लोरर 36.4, फायर फॉक्स 24.1, गुगल क्रॉम 18.2, सफारी 10.7, ओपेरा 8.8, एड्रॉइड 1.7 इतर हे सर्व माहिती शोधण्याकरीता लोकप्रिय झालेले माध्यम आहे. त्यांना नेट ब्राउझर असे म्हणतात.

इंटरनेटचे फायदे

इंटरनेटमुळे मिळालेल्या काही अत्याधुनिक सुविधा पुढीलप्रमाणे :

1. विडीओ कॉन्फरन्सीद्वारे मिटींग
2. डाटा ट्रान्सफर, डाटा मेटेनन्स
3. सायबर कॅफे, कॉल सेंटर
4. ई - कॉमर्सच्या माध्यमातून व्यवसाय
5. ई - मेलच्या द्वारे माहितीचे आदान प्रदान
6. ई - गव्हर्नरच्या माध्यमातून माहितीचे प्रशासनीय वहन व उपयोग.

7. ऑनलाईन फॉर्म सुविधा - नोकरी शोधण्याकरीता पायपीट करणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी सोयी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या.
8. रेल्वे व एस. टी. रिझर्वेशन
9. ई- लर्निंग, ई- लायब्ररी, डिस्टन्स लर्निंग, वेबसाईट लर्निंग, ऑडीओ व्हीडीओ क्लासरूम, व्हर्चुअल डिजीटल क्लासरूम.
10. शेती क्षेत्रातील अद्यावत माहिती प्रदान करणे व शेती मालाचे दर जाहिर करणे, इतर अनेक सुविधा आता इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून मिळालेल्या आहेत.

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DN

#08001

Peer Reviewed Referred
and UGC Listed Journal
(Journal No. 40776)

ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL
MULTIDISCIPLINARY QUARTERLY
RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March - 2019
Marathi Part - II

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com

Ajanta Prakashan

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प्राचार्य, संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, वलगांव.

प्रस्तावना

सुरक्षितता हा फार संवेदनशील आणि जिवाळ्याचा प्रश्न आहे. सुरक्षितता ही वैयक्तिक असो व आर्थिक, राजकीय, सामाजिक व इतर स्वरूपाची असो. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला जिवन जगत असतांना स्थिरता फार महत्वाची आहे. त्याकरीता त्याला सुरक्षितता असणे गरजेचे आहे.

याकरीता महाराष्ट्र शासनाने शासन निर्णय क्र. गृहविभाग क्र.पी.डब्ल्यू.एफ.-०३७/३००९५-पोल-७, दि.२२/०२/१९८० नुसार महाराष्ट्र पोलीस कल्याण निधी योजनेची स्थापना केली. या योजनेमागचा मुळ उद्देश म्हणजे पोलीस दलातील कर्मचारी अहोरात्र समाजाच्या सुरक्षिततेच्या दृष्टीने झटतात. स्वतःचे जिवन धोक्यात ठेवून समाजाला सुरक्षित ठेवतात. अशा कर्मचाऱ्यांना सुध्दा सुरक्षितता फार महत्वाची आहे. यासाठी त्यांना व त्यांच्या कुटुंबीयांना या कल्याण निधीच्या अंतर्गत विविध योजनांचा लाभ दिला जातो. समाजाच्या सुरक्षितते बरोबरच पोलीस विभागात अविरत कार्यरत असणाऱ्या कर्मचाऱ्यावर शारीरिक ताण तर येताच मात्र त्यांच्यावर मानसिक तणाव सुध्दा मोठ्याप्रमाणात पडतो. याचे कारण कामाचे अनिश्चित व अनपेक्षित स्वरूप हे आहे.

पोलीस कल्याण निधीचा उगम याच उद्देशाने झालेला आहे की, फक्त पोलीस विभागातील कार्यरत कर्मचारी/अधिकारी वर्ग व त्यांच्या रक्ताच्या नातेवाईकां करीताच मर्यादित आहे. हा निधी आर्थिक मदतीबरोबरच पोलीस कुटुंबाचे आयुष्य सुधारण्याकरीता तसेच या उपक्रमाद्वारे साधन सुविधा सुध्दा पुरवितात. याकरीता पोलीस विभागातील कर्मचारी पगारातून चौमाही वर्गणीची कपात करून आपला निधी उभारतो. प्रत्येक घटक आपल्या कल्याण निधीतून ठरावीक रकमेचा भाग पोलीस कल्याण निधीमध्ये जमा करतो. विशेषतः कमी उत्पन्न असणाऱ्या घटकांची पोलीस कल्याण उपक्रमासाठी लागणारी अतिरिक्त आर्थिक गरज मध्यवर्ती कल्याण निधीद्वारे पूर्ण केली जाते. महाराष्ट्र पोलीस कल्याण निधीचे वर्गीकरण साधारणतः सेवा, शिक्षण आणि आरोग्य या तीन विभागात करण्यात आलेला आहे. ज्या उद्देशाने ही योजना राबविली जात आहे. ती आपल्या उद्देशाप्रती कितपत कार्यरत किंवा प्रगतीशील आहे याचा आढावा घेण्याच्या दृष्टीने व त्यांची कार्यपद्धती समजावून घेण्याच्या दृष्टीने संशोधकाने "महाराष्ट्र पोलीस कल्याण निधी योजनेचे अध्ययन" या विषयाची निवड केलेली आहे.

संशोधन विषय अभ्यासण्याची गरज व आवश्यकता

सध्याचा काळ वाढती लोकसंख्या, आंतकवाद, बेरोजगारी, वाढती गुंडागर्दी, बिघडलेले राजकीय वातावरण, सामाजिक-राजकीय असंतुलन इत्यादी कारणांमुळे अस्थिर झालेले आहे. त्यातल्या त्यात देशाच्या समोर सर्वात महत्वाचा

आणि ज्वलंत असणारा प्रश्न म्हणजे सुरक्षितता हा होय. देशातील प्रत्येक नागरीकाला वैयक्तिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय व आर्थिक स्वरूपाची सुरक्षितता तसेच स्थिरता हवी आहे. याकरीता पोलीस दलाची स्थापना जरी झालेली असली तरी पोलीस दलातील कर्मचाऱ्यावर दिवसेंदिवस मोठ्या प्रमाणात ताण वाढत आहे. यासाठी त्यांची स्थिरता व सुरक्षितता सुध्दा तेवढीच महत्त्वाची आहे. त्यादृष्टीने महाराष्ट्र शासनाने १९८० ला महाराष्ट्र पोलीस कल्याण निधी योजनेची स्थापना केली. या योजनेचा अभ्यास होणे काळाची गरज आहे. त्यादृष्टीने त्याचे महत्त्व व आवश्यकता सुध्दा अधिक आहे.

विषय निवडीचे उद्देश

१. सदरू योजनेच्या नियमावलीचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. थोड्याफार प्रमाणात कर्मचारी/अधिकारी वर्गाच्या मुलाखती घेणे.
३. योजनेअंतर्गत राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या सोयीसुविधांचा अभ्यास करणे.
४. निधीचे संकलन आणि वितरण पद्धतीचा अभ्यास करणे.
५. या योजनेतील अडचणी व समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे इ.

गृहीतके/परिकल्पना

१. ही योजने या विभागातील ताण-तणाव कमी करण्याच्या दृष्टीने राबविल्या जाते. पर्यायाने या विभागातील कर्मचाऱ्यांना या योजनेचा फायदा होतो.
२. ह्या योजनेमार्फत कर्मचाऱ्यांना निधी कमी पडतो.
३. ह्या योजनेअंतर्गत कर्मचाऱ्यांना पाहीजे तेव्हा तात्काळ स्वरूपाचा निधी उपलब्ध होत नाही.

संशोधन पद्धती

अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील "महाराष्ट्र पोलीस कल्याण निधी योजनेचे अध्ययन" करण्याकरीता संशोधकाचे संशोधनाच्या प्राथमरी तसेच सॅकडरी अशा दोन्ही पद्धतीचा वापर केलेला आहे. प्राथमरी पद्धतीमध्ये पोलीस दलातील काही कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या मुलाखती घेवून माहिती संकलित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला तर संशोधनाच्या दुय्यम पद्धतीमध्ये माहितीपुस्तिका, साहित्य, मासिके तसेच वृत्तपत्रांच्या माध्यमातून माहितीचे संकलन करण्यात आले व लिखाणात त्या यथोचित ठिकाणी वापर करण्यात आला.

संकलित माहितीचे सारणीयण व अर्थनिर्वचन

महाराष्ट्र पोलीस निधीचे सदस्य

पोलीस विभागातील कर्मचारी व अधिकारी यांचे सदस्यत्व त्यांच्या श्रेणीनुसार ऐच्छीक तसेच सक्तीच्या स्वरूपाचे असते त्यांच्या प्रथम नियुक्तीच्या दिनांकानुसार ते या योजनेचे सभासद होतात. पोलीसेतर तसेच लिपीक वर्गीय कर्मचाऱ्यांना सभासदत्व ऐच्छीक स्वरूपाचे आहे. पोलीस कॉन्स्टेबल, महासंचालक सुध्दा यांचे सभासद असतात. आर्थिक लाभ मात्र निरीक्षक तसेच लिपीक वर्गीयानांच होतात. सदस्याची चौमाही वर्गणी दर वर्षाच्या एप्रिल, ऑगस्ट व डिसेंबर महिन्यात त्याच्या पगारातून कापली जाते. २०१७ नुसार सदस्यत्व शुल्क पुढील प्रमाणे आहे.

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सारणी क्रं. २

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आधार - संकलित माहितीच्या आधारे

निधी उत्पन्नाची साधणे

महाराष्ट्र पोलीस कल्याण निधीमध्ये खालीलप्रमाणे आहे. उत्पन्नाच्या एकूण रक्कमेपैकी २५% रक्कम ही मध्यवर्ती पोलीस कल्याण निधीमध्ये तर ७५% राशी ही घटक पोलीस कल्याण निधीमध्ये जमा होते. मपोकनिमध्ये देणग्या सदस्य वर्गणी, शासकीय अनुदाने, पोलीस खेडाळूंनी जिकलेल्या रक्कमेतील १०% वाटा तसेच घपोकनिमध्ये सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, पेट्रोलपंप, मंगल कार्यालय, विश्रामगृह, पोलीस क्लब, कॅन्टीन, उपहारगृह , सदस्य वर्गणी, गॅस एजन्सी, बेकरी, किराणा दुकान, केशकर्तनालय, देणग्या, अग्रीम व अनुदान, पोलीस बॅन्डची २५% राशी, गुंतवणुकीवरील व्याज, पोलीस को-ऑप. सो.नफ्यातील २०% राशी देणग्यामध्ये १०,००० रु. पर्यंतची देणगी स्विकारण्यात येते. पोलीसांची नियमित कामे प्रभावीत होतील अशा संस्थाकडून वर्गणी स्विकारण्यात येत नाही जसे. बिल्डर्स, कंत्राटदार, हॉटेल/बार मालक, तंबाखु, मध्यपान विक्रेते, सराफ इ. १० हजार रु. पर्यंतची वर्गणी स्विकारण्याकरीता मध्यवर्ती पोलीस कल्याण निधीची पूर्वपरवानगी आवश्यक आहे.

कल्याण योजना आणि उपक्रम

कल्याण योजना आणि उपक्रम ह्या पुढील तिन घटकांमध्ये विभाजीत करण्यात आलेले आहे. ज्यामध्ये-

(अ) सेवा :- यामध्ये कॅन्टीन, शॉपींग, गॅस एजन्सी, पेट्रोल पंप, विश्रामगृह, केशकर्तनालय, अत्यंविधी अनुदान, महाराष्ट्र दर्शन, स्कूल बस, पोलीस क्लब, पोलीस क्लब, सहकारी पतसंस्था, जलशुध्दीकरणा, किराणा दुकान, चक्की, बेकरी, उपहारगृह, कापड दुकान, केबल कनेक्शन, ए.टी.एम., पोलीस बॅन्ड, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमा लॉन इ.

(ब) शिक्षण :- उच्च शिक्षण कर्ज व शिष्यवृत्ती, बस्ता व पुस्तक अनुदान, वाचनालय, संगीत विद्यालय, शाळा, बालवाडी, पाळणाघर, करिअर व कम्प्युटर मार्गदर्शन केंद्र, शिवण वर्ग इ.

(क) आरोग्य :- दवाखाणा, वैद्यकिय अग्रिम, योग प्रशिक्षण, वैद्यकिय तपासणी, बालोद्यान व व्यायामशाळा, जलतरण, बॅडमिंटन, क्रिडास्पर्धा, पोषण आहार व सुदृढबालीका अनुदान इत्यादी योजना व उपक्रम या योजनेमार्फत राबविल्याचे दिसून येते.

निधीचा उपयोग किंवा विनीयोग

महाराष्ट्र पोलीस कल्याण निधीचा उपयोग किंवा विनीयोजन सेवा, आरोग्य आणि शिक्षण इत्यादी कार्यासाठी केला जातो. यासाठी खर्चाचे अधिकार व मर्यादा खालीलप्रमाणे नमुद केलेल्या आहेत.

सारणी क्र. ३

खर्चाचे अधिकार व मर्यादा

अनु.क्र.	पदनाम	खर्चाचे अधिकार
१.	पोलीस अधिक्षक/समादेशक/प्राचार्य समकक्ष दर्जाचे घटक प्रमुख विपोमनि दर्जाचे परिक्षेत्रीय विशेष पोलीस महानिरीक्षक/घटक प्रमुख इ.	२५००००
२.	अपर पोलीस महासंचालक दर्जाचे आयूक्त/पोलीस आयूक्त/संचालक पोलीस महासंचालक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई	७०००००
३.		१००००००
४.		१०००००० पेक्षा अधिक

आधार - संकलित माहितीच्या आधारे

सेवेत कार्यरत असणाऱ्या कर्मचाऱ्यांना आकस्मिकरित्या मृत्यू आल्यास त्यांना सानुग्रह अनुदान देण्याची तरतूद आहे. परंतु घटनेच्या एक महिन्याच्या आंत आपला प्रस्ताव पोलीस महासंचालकाकडे सादर करणे गरजेचे आहे.

सारणी क्र. ४

सानुग्रह अनुदान

अ. क्र.	पदनाम	सानुग्रह अनुदान			सानुग्रह अनुदान १९ वर्षांखाली ३ मुलापर्यंत प्रत्येकी		
		१९७५ ते २००५	२००५ ते २०१२	२०१२...	१९७५ ते २००५	२००५ ते २०१२	२०१२...
१.	पो.निरीक्षक/स.पो.निरीक्षक	४०००	१५०००	३००००	३००	५००	१०००

२.	पो.उप निरीक्षक	३५००	१२५००	२५०००	३००	५००	१०००
३.	स.पो.उप.निरीक्षक	३०००	१००००	२००००	२५०	४००	८००
४.	पो.शिपाई व पो. हवालदार	२५००	१००००	२००००	२५०	४००	८००
५.	कर्तव्य बजावतांना मृत्यू आल्यास पो.नि.ते. पो. शिपाई	५०००	१५०००	५००००	-	५००	१०००

आधार - संकलित माहितीच्या आधारे

निष्कर्ष व शिफारशी

महाराष्ट्र पोलीस कल्याण निधी अंतर्गत राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या योजना व उपक्रम पोलीस कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या कूटूंबाच्या दृष्टीने अतीशय उपयोगी आहेत. त्यांचेवर असणारा कामाचा ताण व त्यामानाने अत्यल्प असणारा पगार याचा कुठेही ताळमेळ बसणारा नाही. दुसऱ्याची किंवा समाजाची सुरक्षितता जपतांना स्वतः असुरक्षित राहणे व त्यामानाने पगार कमी मिळणे. याकरीता महाराष्ट्र पोलीस कल्याण निधी योजनेमार्फत राबविल्या जात असलेल्या विविध उपक्रमांचा फायदा पोलीस दलातील परिवारास होत असल्याचे दिसते. ही योजना अधिक प्रभावीपणे राबविण्याकरीता शासनातर्फे अधिक आर्थिक सहाय्य दिल्या गेले पाहिजे. आणि पोलीस दलातील कर्मचाऱ्यांना अधिक सोयी सवलती तसेच त्यांच्या पगारात भरगच्च वाढ केली गेली पाहिजे.

संदर्भ

१. महाराष्ट्र पोलीस कल्याण योजना माहितीपुस्तिका
२. महाराष्ट्र पोलीस कल्याण निधी नियमावली १९८०
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ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - VIII Issue - I Marathi Part - III January - March - 2019

Peer Reviewed Referred
and UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 40776



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2018 - 5.5

www.sjifactor.com

❖ EDITOR ❖

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole

M.Sc (Maths), M.B.A. (Mktg.), M.B.A. (H.R.),
M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod. & Dir.), M.Ed.

❖ PUBLISHED BY ❖



Ajanta Prakashan

Aurangabad. (M.S.)

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प्रा. डॉ. ज्ञानेश्वर यावले

राज्यशास विभाग प्रमुख, संत गाडगे महायज्ञ महाविद्यालय, वलगांव जि. अमरावती.

प्रस्तावना

बहुलसंस्कृतीने नटलेला आपला भारत देश अनेक धर्मांचे माहेरघर आहे. अनेक धर्मांचे व जातीचे लोक भारतात राहतात. त्यांचे भाषेनुसार प्रांत आहेत. त्यांच्यात अनेक भिन्नता आहेत. धार्मिक ग्रंथ, पुजाविधी यात कमालीची भिन्नता आहे. या सर्व बाबींचा विचार करून स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर भारताने जातीधर्म निरपेक्ष राष्ट्राची स्थापना केली. सद्यस्थितीत भारत हे धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र आहे. बाह्यधर्म आणि धर्मपंथांना सामावून घेणारा 'सहिष्णुतावादी' देश आहे. जगाच्या पाठीवर इतक्या विशाल मनाचा अन्य देश कोणताही नाही. संस्कृती, धर्म, भाषा, वंश, भिन्न असूनही 'भारतीय समाज' एक आहे आणि या समाजाचा समुहराष्ट्राच्या स्वरूपात जगासमोर ताठ मानेने उभा आहे. याचे रहस्य म्हणजे भारतीय संविधानाने स्विकारलेले धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे धोरण होय. भारताच्या संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेमध्ये असे स्पष्ट करण्यात आले आहे की, 'आम्ही भारताचे लोक, भारताचे एक सार्वभौम, समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष, लोकशाही, गणराज्य घडवण्याचा व त्यास सर्व नागरिकांस न्याय, स्वातंत्र्य, समानता, बंधूता प्रवर्धित करण्याचा संकल्पपूर्वक निर्धार केला आहे. त्यामुळे ह्या तत्वांसाठी जगणे हे प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिकांचे कर्तव्य आहे. यामध्ये धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे तत्त्व अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे ठरते.

'धर्मनिरपेक्षता' हा शब्द सर्वात प्रथम १८५१ मध्ये जार्ज जेकब हॉली ओक याने वापरला. इंग्रजीमध्ये असलेला 'सेक्युलर' या शब्दापासून निर्माण झाला. त्याचा अर्थ वर्तमान किंवा सध्याचे युग' असा लावला. पुढे "A New Approach Dictionary of Living English Shri. S. V. Sahani" मध्ये सेक्युलर या शब्दाचा अर्थ निधर्मी, लोकीक, ऐहिक असा दिला आहे. परंतु असे असले तरी याचा प्राचीन अर्थ आणि आधुनिक अर्थ यामध्ये निश्चित स्वरूपाचा फरक पडलेला आहे. अलीकडच्या काळामध्ये 'धर्मनिरपेक्ष' शब्दाच्या स्वरूप आणि अर्थामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल झालेला आहे. भारतीय संविधानाने स्विकारलेल्या 'धर्मनिरपेक्ष' तत्त्वाचा आशयसुद्धा व्यापक आहे. भारतात सत्तेवर येणारा शासक हा कोणत्याही धर्माचा असू शकतो आणि तो लोकांच्या इच्छेप्रमाणे निवडून येऊ शकतो. सर्व जातीधर्माचे लोक त्याला निवडून देत असतात त्यामुळे शासन करताना तो कोणत्याही धर्माचा असला तरी देशाचा शासन कारभार मात्र संविधानानुसारच चालेल यालाच भारतात धर्मनिरपेक्ष शासन असे म्हटले आहे.

भारतीय राज्यघटना आणि धर्मनिरपेक्षता

१५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ ला भारत इंग्रजांच्या पारतंत्र्यातून स्वतंत्र झाला आणि संपूर्ण भारतीय जनता भारताचे नागरीक म्हणून सन्मानाने जगू लागली. या सन्मानाला आणखी मजबूत करण्याकरिता आणि स्वतंत्र भारताचा राज्यकारभार चालविण्याकरिता संविधानसभेची रचना स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळापासूनच करण्यात आली. ६ डिसेंबर १९४६ ला संविधान सभेने संविधान निर्मितीच्या कार्यास प्रारंभ केला. २ वर्षे ११ महिने १८ दिवस संविधान सभेचे कामकाज

चालले. २६ नोव्हेंबर १९४६ रोजी संविधान अस्तित्वात आले आणि २६ जानेवारी १९५० पासून लागू झाले. भारताच्या संविधानामध्ये नागरिकांच्या स्वातंत्र्याचा, मूलभूत अधिकारांचा, कर्तव्यांचा समावेश करण्यात आला. स्वतंत्र भारताचा नागरीक म्हणून सन्मानाने जीवन जगण्याचा आणि सुरक्षिततेचा अधिकार संविधानाने सर्वांना बहाल केला.

भारतात जात, धर्म, भाषा, प्रदेश इत्यादी बाबतीत असलेली भिन्नता लक्षात घेऊन भारतीय संविधान निर्मात्यांनी धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे तत्त्व स्विकारले. धर्म ही प्रत्येकाची वैयक्तिक बाब राहिल, प्रत्येकाला आपल्या धर्मानुसार आचरण करण्याचा, त्याचा प्रचार-प्रसार करण्याचा अधिकार राहिल. परंतु देशाचा राज्यकारभार मात्र कोणत्याही एका धर्मानुसार चालणार नाही तर तो संविधानानुसारच चालेल. आणि भारतीय संविधानामध्ये यासंबंधी तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या. भारतीय संविधानाच्या प्रस्तावनेमध्येच संविधानाचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट करताना सांगण्यात आले की भारत धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य असेल. मुळात धर्मनिरपेक्ष हा शब्द प्रस्तावनेत नव्हता. १९४६ मध्ये झालेल्या ४२ व्या घटनादुरुस्तीनुसार हा शब्द प्रस्तावनेला म्हणजेच भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेला जोडण्यात आला. परंतु असे असले तरी भारतीय संविधानातील तिसऱ्या भागामध्ये कलम १२ ते ३५ अंतर्गत नागरिकांना जे मूलभूत अधिकार देण्यात आले त्यातील कलम २५ ते २८ अंतर्गत असलेल्या नागरिकांच्या धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्याच्या मूलभूत अधिकारामध्ये भारत धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य असल्याचा आशय स्पष्ट होतो. त्यामुळे भारतीय संविधानातील कलम २५ ते २८ चा उल्लेख करणे महत्वाचे ठरते.

कलम २५ नुसार - प्रत्येक नागरिकाला आपल्या धर्मानुसार आचरण करण्याचा, आपल्या धर्माचा प्रचार-प्रसार करण्याचा मूलभूत अधिकार प्राप्त झालेला आहे. परंतु असे करताना इतर धर्माला कमी लेखण्याचा अधिकार कोणालाही नाही.

कलम २६ नुसार - प्रत्येक धर्माच्या नागरिकास धार्मिक संस्था स्थापन करण्याचा, धार्मिक बावी हाताळण्याचा, त्याकरिता चलअचल मालमत्ता धारण करण्याचा आणि अशा मालमत्तेची व्यवस्था पाहण्याचा अधिकार आहे.

कलम २७ नुसार - एखाद्या विशिष्ट धर्माच्या हिताकरिता अथवा व्यवस्थेकरिता कुणाकडूनही जबरदस्तीने चंदा वसूल करता येणार नाही.

कलम २८ नुसार - शासकीय अनुदानावर चालणाऱ्या शिक्षण संस्थानमधून कोणत्याही धर्माचे शिक्षण देण्यास प्रतिबंध करण्यात आला आहे. मात्र ज्या शिक्षण संस्था एखाद्या धार्मिक संस्थेने काढलेल्या व चालविल्या जात असेल अशा संस्थांना धार्मिक शिक्षण देता येते. परंतु अन्य धर्मियांची मुलेही अशा शाळेतून शिक्षण घेत असतील अशावेळी पालकांच्या संमतीशिवाय अशा संस्थांना आपल्या धर्माचे शिक्षण मुलांवर लादता येणार नाही.

भारत धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य आहे. भारतीय जनतेला पूर्ण धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्य आहे. राज्य धार्मिक क्षेत्रात कोणत्याही प्रकारे हस्तक्षेप तोपर्यंत करणार नाही जोपर्यंत त्यांनी इतरांच्या धर्मावर अतिक्रमण केलेले नाही आणि इतरांच्या धार्मिक भावनांना आघात पोहचवलेला नाही. तसेच धार्मिक कारणामुळे शांततेचा भंग होण्याची शक्यता असल्यास राज्याला हस्तक्षेपाचा अधिकार आहे. धार्मिक आधारावर कुणालाही विशेष अधिकार देण्यात आलेले नाही.

निष्कर्ष

बहुभाषीक आणि बहुधार्मिक देश म्हणून भारताची जगात ओळख आहे. भारत विविध संस्कृतींनी आणि सभ्यतांनी नटलेला देश आहे. भारतात धार्मिक बाबतीत जितकी विविधता आहे तेवढीच राष्ट्रीय बाबतीत एकात्मता

आहे. हे भारताचे विशेष महत्त्वाचे वैशिष्ट्ये आहे. परंतु अलीकडच्या काळात भारताच्या धर्मनिरपेक्षतेला सर्वात मोठा धोका सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवादाच्या समर्थकांकडून निर्माण झाला आहे. भारताच्या संविधानाने कोणत्याही एका धर्माला विशेष स्थान दिलेले नाही. संविधानापुढे सर्वधर्म समान आहे. परंतु प्रत्येक धर्माला आपला विकास करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य संविधानाने दिलेले आहे. त्यामुळे कोणत्याही धर्माने आपलीच संस्कृती श्रेष्ठ आहे आणि राष्ट्र मजबूत करणारी आहे. इतर धर्मांची संस्कृती राष्ट्रविकासस फारशी महत्त्वाची नाही अशा प्रकारची भावना ठेवणे म्हणजे भारताच्या धर्मनिरपेक्षतेच्या तत्त्वावर घाला घालणे होय. आणि म्हणून भारतातील सर्व धर्मांनी याचे भान ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे की, भारताचा धर्म हा राष्ट्रधर्म आहे आणि या राष्ट्रधर्माचा ग्रंथ संविधान आहे. सर्व धर्मांनी एकमेकांच्या संस्कृतीचा सन्मान करण्यातच भारताची एकात्मता व सामर्थ्य सामावलेले आहे.

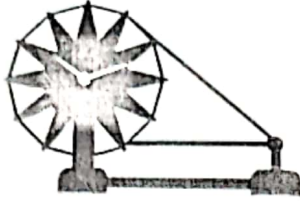
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ISSN : 2277-8063

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डॉ. ज्ञानेश्वर यावले, राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, वलगाव, जि. अमरावती

प्रस्तावना:

गांधीजी म्हणतात, जर प्रत्येक माणसाने आरोग्य रक्षणासंबंधी आणि स्वच्छता विषयक नियम समजून घेतले आणि उचित पोषणासंबंधीच्या नियमांचे पालन केले तर प्रत्येक माणूस स्वतःचा डॉक्टर बनू शकतो. आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छतेचे मूलभूत नियम फार सोपे आहेत व ते सहजपणे शिकता येऊ शकते. अडचण येते ती त्यांचे पालन करताना मानवाने जर या नियमांचे अनुकरण केले तर तो प्रकृतीच्या नियमांचा शोध घेऊ शकतो.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:

- १) गांधीजींच्या आरोग्यासंबंधी विचारांचा शोध घेणे.
- २) गांधीजींच्या स्वच्छतेसंबंधी विचारांचे अध्ययन करणे.

संशोधनाची गृहितके:

- १) गांधीजींच्या आरोग्यासंबंधी विचारांमध्ये सर्व मानवजातीचे कल्याण सामावलेले आहे.
- २) गांधीजींच्या स्वच्छतेसंबंधी विचारांची प्रस्तुता आजही आहे.

आरोग्य, स्वच्छता संदर्भात गांधी दृष्टिकोन:

जन्मापासून तर मृत्यूपर्यंत आणि सत्य आणि अहिंसेपासून तर आंतकवादापर्यंत गांधीविचारांची व्याप्ती व्यापक आहे. मानवाशी संबंधित असणाऱ्या प्रत्येक गोष्टीवर गांधीजींनी भाष्य केलेले आहे. आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता ह्या दोन गोष्टी मानवी जीवनात अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. त्यामुळेच गांधीजींचा आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छतेसंबंधी दृष्टिकोन पाहणे महत्वाचे ठरते आहे.

अ) गांधीजींच्या आरोग्यासंबंधी दृष्टिकोन:

गांधीजी म्हणतात की निरोगी शरीरातच निरोगी मन वास करीत असते. 'Health is Wealth' हीच संपत्ती ही म्हण सुद्धा यातूनच उदयाला आलेली असावी. गांधीजींनी आरोग्यासंबंधी दृष्टिकोन मांडताना म्हटले आहे की, तुम्ही आपले विचार शुद्ध ठेवा, निरर्थक आणि अशुद्ध विचार मनातून काढून टाका, रात्रंदिवस शुद्ध हवेत श्वासोश्वास करा, शारीरिक आणि मानसिक संतुलन ठेवा, ताट उभे राहा, ताट बसा आणि आपल्या प्रत्येक कामात स्वच्छतेचे पालन करा व तुमच्या अंतःकरणाचे प्रतिबिंब त्यात पडू द्या. मानवसेवेकरिता जगता यावे म्हणून जेवन करा. विषयोपभोगांकरिता जगू नका. तुमचे जेवन इतकेच ठेवा की तुमच्या मनाला व शरीराला चांगले ठेऊ शकेल. गांधीजी म्हणतात माणूस जसा खातो तसाच तो बनतो म्हणून आरोग्याचे रक्षण करताना या नियमांचे नियमित पालन करा.

गांधीजी म्हणतात तुमचे पाणी, भोजन आणि वायू स्वच्छ असले पाहिजे आणि केवळ व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छतेवरच तुमचे समाधान होऊ नये. तुमच्या चोहीकडेही त्रिविध स्वच्छता राहिल याची तुम्ही काळजी घेतली पाहिजे. गांधीजींच्या या विचारांची प्रासंगिकता आजही आहे. वाढते शहरीकरण, औद्योगिकरण, प्रदुषण यामुळे शुद्ध हवा, शुद्ध पाणी आणि आहार यात फार मोठा बदल झालेला आहे. यातूनच विविध व्याधींनी मानवाला ग्रासले आहे. व्यक्तीचे आर्युमान कमी झालेले आहे. अशा वेळी रूसोच्या 'निसर्गाकडे परत चला' या विचारांची आठवण होते. गांधीजींचे आरोग्यासंबंधी विचार सकल मानवजातीच्या कल्याणासाठी आहे.

ब) गांधीजींचा स्वच्छतेसंबंधी दृष्टिकोन:

आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता ह्या एकाच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहेत. गांधीजी म्हणतात, 'कोणतीही व्यक्ती जर बेफिकीरपणे इकडे-तिकडे धुंकून, केरकचरा फेकून वा इतर प्रकारे जमीन घाणेरडी करून हवा दुषित करत असेल तर ती व्यक्ती माणूस आणि निसर्ग या दोघांच्याही विरुद्ध पाप करत असते. माणसाचे शरीर ईश्वराचे मंदिर आहे आणि जी व्यक्ती या मंदिरात शिरणारा वायू दुषित करते ती मंदिराला अपवित्र करत असते. ती रामनामाचा कितीही जप करत असली तरी सर्व व्यर्थ आहे.'

गांधीजी म्हणतात, 'कोणतीही नगरपालिका कर लावून वा पगारी कर्मचारी ठेऊन शहरातील घाण आणि गर्दी यांच्याशी यशस्वी लढा देऊ शकत नाही. ही महत्त्वपूर्ण सुधारणा श्रीमंत आणि गरीब अशा सर्व लोकांच्या स्वेच्छा पूर्ण सहकार्यातूनच शक्य आहे. गांधीजींचे हे विचार प्रस्तुत

आहे. जोपर्यंत प्रत्येक माणूस स्वच्छतेचा संकल्प करणार नाही तोपर्यंत स्वच्छता अभियान पूर्ण होणार नाही. हा गांधीविचारांचाच प्रभाव आहे की भारताच्या पंतप्रधानांनी २ ऑक्टोबर गांधी जयंती दिनी स्वतः हाती झाडू घेऊन सार्वजनिक परिसर स्वच्छ केला आणि भारतीय जनतेनी त्यांचे अनुकरण केले. गांधीजींच्या स्वच्छता विषयक संकल्पनेची जाहीरात संसुचनांच्या प्रत्येक माध्यमाद्वारा केल्या जाते आहे. एवढेच नाही तर २०१६ नंतर बदललेल्या नवीन चलणावर सुद्धा गांधीजींच्या स्वच्छतेसंबंधी विचारांचा 'स्वच्छ भारत' असा उल्लेख आहे. ही गांधींच्या स्वच्छतासंबंधी विचारांची प्रस्तुतता आहे.

निष्कर्ष:

गांधीजींनी संतुलित आहारावर भर दिला आहे, आपल्या प्रत्येक कामात स्वच्छता बाळगण्याचा संदेश दिला आहे. गांधीजी म्हणतात, निसंशयपणे हे सिद्ध झाले आहे की, वारसा म्हणून मानवजातीला जे आजार मिळाले आहेत. ज्यातील बहुतेकांकरिता आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता रक्षणाच्या नियमांचे अज्ञान व त्यांच्या बाबतीतील दुर्लक्ष जबाबदार आहे. आपले मन जर निरोगी असेल तर आपण सर्व प्रकारच्या हिंसेचा त्याग करू शकतो आणि स्वच्छतेच्या नियमांचे पालन करून आपले शरीर निरोगी ठेऊ शकते. त्यामुळे गांधीजींच्या आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छतेसंबंधी दृष्टिकोनामध्ये सर्व मानव जातीचे कल्याण असून आजही या विचारांची प्रस्तुतता आहे हे सिद्ध होते.

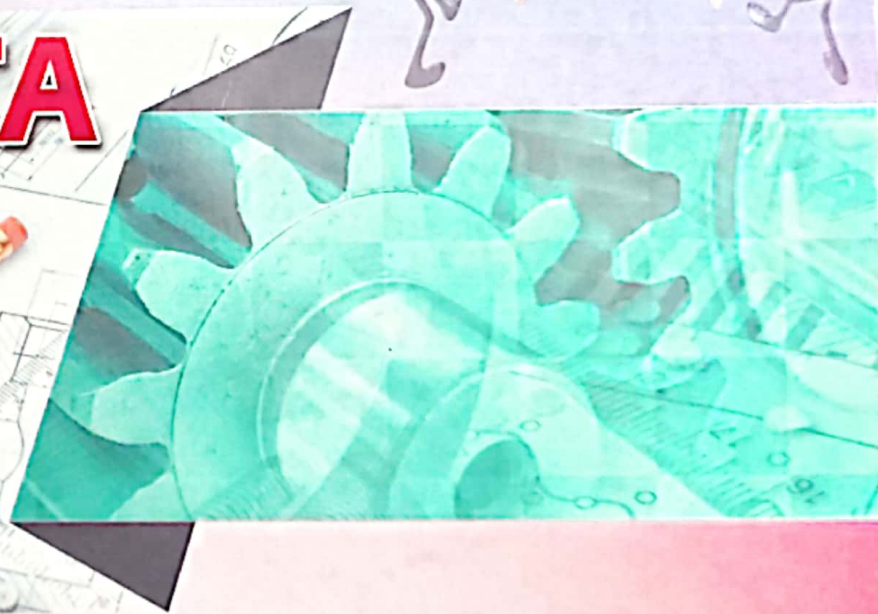
संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

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17. Human Resource Accounting

Dr. Sanjay P. Kale

Associate Professor, Dept. of Commerce,
Sant Gadge Maharaj Arts, Commerce & Science College, Walgoan.

Abstract

Human beings play the most important role achievement of productivity in an enterprises. They are well above machinery, material, building, technology, money etc. because human resources are that assets which is useful to use all these assets. According caplan, E.H. and Landekich, "people are the most important asset of an organization and yet, the value of asset does not appear in the financial statements. This information has not even been included as a part of internal accounting and reporting for management purpose."

Human resources accounting identify, measures and reports, which is not presently accounted for under conventional accounting practice. According to American accounting association defined HRA as "the process of identifying and measuring data about human resources and communicating this information to interested parties."

Introduction

In fine, all the activities of an enterprise are initiated and determined by the persons who make up those institutions. Plants, offices, computer, automated equipment and all else that a modern firm uses are unproductive except for human effort and direction. Human beings design or order equipment, they decide where and how to use computers, they modernize or fail to modernize technology employed, they secure capital needed and decide on the accounting the fiscal procedures used.

Although some people thinks that valuation of human resources is very difficult and an employee may react if he is undervalued. But behavioral scientist liker. Likert pointed out that failure of accountants to value human resources was serious handicap for management.

Methods of Valuation of Human Resources

The concept of human value is derived from general economic value theory. In simple like resources people possess value because they are capable of rendering future services. The value of human resources like other resources can be defined as the present worth of their future

services. A number of measurement models have been, developed during the last two decades or so.

Broadly, there are two approaches pertaining to human resource valuation apart from some less significant variants.

1. Cost of Production Approach

This approach includes the following methods of computing human capital component.

1. Acquisition cost method or historical cost-method
2. Replacement cost method
3. Current purchasing power method (CPPM) standard cost
4. Opportunity cost concept.

2. Capitalized earnings approach

The various methods comprising this approach are as follows:

- a. Capitalization of salary method
- b. Economic vale method
- c. Net benefit method and certainty-equivalent benefit method

3. Other Methods

The other methods can be grouped as under :

- a. Likert's casual intervening and end result variables model
- b. Flamhaltz, stochastic record valuation model (1971)
- c. Human assets multiplier method (HAM)
- d. Statistical based method
- e. Dr. S.K. chakarbarty model
- f. Jaggis& Lauls model
- g. Valuation under workmen's compensation Act,1923

Capitalization of Salary Method

If was suggested by lev and Schwartz (1971). But, in fact, it is similar in principle to the proposal of the economist, William Farr (1853).

It is also, known as the present value method or the present value of future earnings model. In India, it is used by Bharat Heavy Electrical. Ltd., oil & natural gas commission.

Unser, this method, the present value of future earnings whichthe employees will be getting up to the age of their retirement is found out by discounting then at the rate of cost of

capital. All employees are grouped and analyzed according to age and skill. The annual average earnings that an employee will get up to the date of retirement in each group are calculated. This is then discounted at the rate of cost of capital as in done under the capital budgeting decisions. The value thus arrived at will be value of human beings.

Economic

This method has been suggested by brummet, Flamholtz and pyloe. They have proposed that a group of human resources should be valued by estimating their contribution to the total economic value of the firm without deducting the remuneration (salaries) paid to human resources. The present value of a portion of the firm's future earnings attributable to human resources will be the value of human resources.

This method was adopted to value the sales prices in the insurance industry at the time of its acquisition or sale. Under it, an estimate is made of the contribution of human resources to the total hole

Economic value of the firm. This involves forecasting future earnings of the firm as a whole, discounting them at a determined rate to determine the firm's total present value. A portion of it is allocated to human resources based on their relative contribution.

Net Benefit Method and Certainty –Equivalent Net Benefit Method

Above is another variation of the economic value method that has been suggested by morse and peeking organ. Under this method instead of taking the total future services, net benefits from the services rendered are derived to calculate the value of human resources.

The net benefits method has been suggested by Morse. According to him the value of human resources will be equal to the present value of the gross value of services to be rendered in future by human beings both in an individual capacity and collective capacity minus the present value of future payments (direct and indirect) made of them.

Other Methods

Likert's Casual Intervening and End-Result Variables Model

This model was developed by rensis likert and David G. Bovers of the institute for social research, university of Michigan, to arrive at value of human resources as a group (not individual) to an organization.

Likert is of the opinion that changes in leadership styles, technical proficiency level, supervisory behavior, organizational (called the casual variables) result in changes in the

subordinates' attitudes, motivation, behavior, loyalties, communication, decision-produce changes in productivity, innovation, cost, revenue, quality, output, manpower and development (called the end-result variables).

Flamholtz Stochastic Rewards Valuation Model

The flamholtz mode identifies the major variables that determine an individual's value to an organization. According to this model, the ultimate measure of an individual's value to an organization is his expected reliable value. Relying on the economic value concept, the expected reliable value of an individual is the present worth of future services expected to be provided during the period his likely to remain in an organization. This is based upon the notion that human beings, like all other assets, are capable of providing future services that have economic value.

The model is based on the presumption that a person's value to an organization depends upon the position, he occupies in the organization. The movement of people from the organizational role to another is a stochastic process with rewards. Flamholtz has conceptualized the individual valuation problem as a stochastic process with rewards and has presented a stochastic model for the monetary valuation of individual. The model is based on the notion that a person is net valuable to an organization in the abstract, but in relation to the roles (service state) he is expected to occupy. As people move and occupy different organization roles (i.e. service state), they render services (i.e. rewards) to the organization. However the roles they will occupy in future will have to be determined probabilistically for each individual.

The model suggests a five step approach for assessing the value of an individual to the organization.

- ❖ First all, we shall have to forecast the period a person will remain in the organization, i.e. his expected service life.
- ❖ The second step involves the identification of the service states, i.e. the role that he might occupy, including of course, the time at which he will quit the organization.
- ❖ We shall have to estimate the value derived by the organization when a person occupies a particular position (i.e. a service state) for a specified time period.
- ❖ The next step is to estimate the probability of occupying each possible mutually exclusive state at specified future times.

- ❖ And finally, we shall have to discount(at a specified pre-determined) and the expected service rewards to their present value.

Flamholtz's Model of the Determinants of an Individual's Value to an Organization

Instrumental Individual Determinants

Individual Attributes		Elements of conditional value	
Cognitive abilities	Skills activation	promotability	Individual's Conditional
personality traits	attitudes	Productivity Transferability	vale
Organization structure		Satisfaction With the organization	Probability of maintaining organizational membership
Management	role rewards		
Organizational Attributes Determinants	Instrumental organizational	Individual's expected realizable value to a formal organization	

Human Assets Multiplier Method (HAM)

It is a variant of the present value method. To avoid complicated calculations of the present value method, the present salary is directly multiplied by a factor called as human assets multiplier. A multiplier is given job grading's and to the person individually and is applied to the remuneration received by each, to arrive at an asset value for the balance sheet. The multipliers are determined rather arbitrarily based on the importance of the person's grade (more important the grade /person, the higher the multiplier). The total arrived at is the value of the human assets. The person is valued on the basis of remuneration received from and the importance which he to the firm.

Statistical Based Method

Under the statistical based method of human beings, no accounting is involved except that descriptive information is provided about human resources.

DR. S.K. Chakarbarty Model

In the context of Indian industry, DR.S.K.Chakarbarty made a pioneering contribution by suggesting a model for the valuation of human resources of an organization. He opined that it was most appropriate to include human assets under the head investments in the position

statement of an organization, prepared at the year end. Including it under the head fixed assets would cause problems of depreciation, capital gains of loss upon exit, etc. prof. Chakarbarty is not even in favor of including them in current assets. Thus he feels that it will not be in conformity with the general meaning of the term.

In his model, he has valued the human resources in aggregate and not on an individual basis. However in his opinion, managerial and non-managerial manpower can be evaluated separately. The value of HR on a group basis can be found out by multiplying the average salary of the group with the average tenure of employment of the employees in that group. The average annual salary payments for next few years could be found out by salary grade structure and promotion schemes of the organization.

He has further suggested that the recruitment, hiring, selection, development and training cost of each employee be recorded separately. These could be treated as deferred revenue expenditure to be written off over the expected average stay of the employee in the organization. The deferred revenue account for that year attributable to the person should be written off against the income in the year itself.

Jaggi and Lau's Model

This model is based on valuation of groups rather than individuals. The 'group' in an organization refers to homogeneous group of employees, who may be working in different department. The information generated by group valuation will provide a basis for predicting, with greater accuracy, the career achievements of the employees within the organization and the chance of their quitting the firm at any time.

The model includes data of the historical movement of groups of employees within an organization into rank Transition matrix (i.e. an estimate of the probabilities of a group's career movements).

TV	$N r^n T n V$
TV	Column vector indicating the current value of all current employees in each rank.
N	Column Vector indicating the number of employees currently in each in rank.
n	Time period
r	Discount rate
T	Rank transitional matrix indicating the probability that an employee will be in each rank within the organization or terminated in the next period given his current rank
V	Column vector indicating the economic value of an employee of rank during each period.

Valuation under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

Workmen's compensation act of 1923 also provided facts for the valuation of human assets. It is in form of compensation payable at death or permanent disability while working.

In addition to consideration already provided as monthly wage drawn by a worker, the act (revised w.e. from 1.7.84) has further provided for working out the quantum of compensation with reference to the age of the working at the time of his death or disability, and as such will be more for young workers. According to all revised act, a worker getting more than rs.90/-p.m.(or more without any ceiling) will get for age at 20 rs. 90,000/- or rs. 1,12,000, for age at 40, rs. 74,000 or rs.93,000 for age at 55, rs.55,000 or 68,000 for death or disability respectively. The minimum amount for a person aged 20 years and getting monthly wages up to rs. 60 p.m. is entitled to get rs. 20,000/- in case of death and rs.24,000/- in case of disability.

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**Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC
Listed Journal (Journal No. 40776)**



**ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL
MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH
JOURNAL**

AJANTA

**Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March - 2019
Marathi Part - I**

**IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com**

Ajanta Prakashan

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डॉ. शंकर आर. चव्हाण

संत गाडगे महाराज कला, वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, वलगांव, जि. अमरावती.

प्रस्तावना

अमर्त्य सेन यांचा जन्म ०३ नोव्हेंबर १९३३ रोजी झाला. त्यांचा जन्म झाला तो परिसर म्हणजे पश्चिम बंगालमधील रविंद्रनाथ टागोर यांच्या शांतीनिकेतन आणि विश्वभारतीचा परिसर होय. रविंद्रनाथ टागोर यांना १९१३ मध्ये साहित्यासाठीचा 'नोबेल पुरस्कार' मिळाला होता. त्यानंतर ८५ वर्षांनी म्हणजे १० डिसेंबर १९९८ मध्ये त्यांचा भूमीत जन्मलेल्या अमर्त्य सेन यांना अर्थशास्त्रात नोबेल पुरस्कार मिळाला. सर्व भारतीयांना अभिमान वाटावा असाच हा सन्मान आहे. कारण अर्थशास्त्रातील नोबेल पुरस्कार मिळविणारे या खंडातले अमर्त्य सेन हे पहिले अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ होय. डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन यांच्याबद्दल अभिमान वाटावा असे आणखी वैशिष्ट्ये असे की, अनेक वर्षे अमेरिका आणि युरोपमधील देशांमध्ये राहूनही त्यांनी आपले भारतीय नागरिकत्व सोडलेले नाही. डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन यांना हा पुरस्कार आल्फ्रेड नोबेल यांच्या स्मृतिदिनी म्हणजे १० डिसेंबर १९९८ रोजी स्टॉकहोममध्ये मोठ्या समारंभात बहाल करण्यात आला. डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन यांचे प्राथमिक व माध्यमिक शिक्षण ढाक्का येथील सेंट ग्रेगोरी या शाळेत झाले. त्यांचे महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण शांतिनिकेतन मध्ये विश्वभारती महाविद्यालयात झाले. डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन यांना अर्थशास्त्र आणि गणित विषयात आवड होती. त्यामुळे त्यांना संपूर्ण अर्थशास्त्राचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी बी.ए.च्याच वर्गात प्रवेश देण्यात आला व दोन वर्षांत म्हणजे १९५५ मध्ये त्यांनी ती पदवी मिळविली. त्यानंतर १९५५ मध्ये त्यांनी पीएच.डी. साठी केंब्रिज विद्यापीठात नाव नोंदविले. त्यांचा संशोधनाचा विषय 'द चॉईस ऑफ टेक्निक' असा होता. त्यांना वयाच्या पंचविस वर्षात सर्वोच्च पीएच.डी. पदवी प्राप्त झाली. १९६३ ते १९७१ अशी आठ वर्षे त्यांनी दिल्ली स्कूल ऑफ इकॉनॉमिक्समध्ये प्राध्यापक म्हणून काम केले. सन १९७१ मध्ये परत इंग्लंडला गेले. तिथे त्यांनी लंडन स्कूल ऑफ इकॉनॉमिक्समध्ये सहा वर्षे प्राध्यापक म्हणून नोकरी सांभाळल्यानंतर १९७७ मध्ये ऑक्सफर्डच्या नाकेल महाविद्यालयात तीन वर्षे प्राध्यापक पद सांभाळले. १९८० मध्ये ऑक्सफर्ड विद्यापीठाने त्यांची 'ड्यूमॉन्ड ऑफ इकॉनॉमिक्स' या मानाच्या पदावर नियुक्ती केली. १९८७ पर्यंत हे पद सांभाळल्यानंतर ते अमेरिकेत गेले. तेथे हार्वर्ड विद्यापीठाने त्यांची 'लॅमॉट प्रोफेसर ऑफ इकॉनॉमिक्स अँड फिलॉसॉफी' म्हणून नेमणूक केली. डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन यांनी आपल्या लेखन सामुग्रीत २० मौलिक ग्रंथ आणि २२५ पेक्षा अधिक शोध निबंध लिहिले. हे सर्व ग्रंथ आणि शोध निबंध त्यांनी दारिद्र्य, दुष्काळ, विषमता, आरोग्य, शिक्षण इत्यादी विषयांवर असून त्यांनी आपल्या जीवनात नैसर्गिक साधनापेक्षा मानवी भांडवलाला अधिक महत्त्व दिले.

डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन यांचे आर्थिक विचार

१) कल्याणाचे अर्थशास्त्र

डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन यांचा अर्थशास्त्रातील विविध विषय आणि शाखा यांच्या अभ्यासाचा आवाका फार मोठा आहे आणि त्यातील योगदानही मोलिक आहे. परंतु या सर्व योगदानांपैकी त्यांचे कल्याणकारी अर्थशास्त्रातील योगदान नोबेल निवड समितीला सर्वात मोलाचे वाटले आणि त्याबद्दल त्यांना हे पारितोषिक देण्यात आले. भारताने आर्थिक सुधारणांचा वेग वाढविल्यास भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे जागतिकीकरण होऊन भारतात रोजगार वाढेल. डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन यांनी आपल्या आर्थिक विचारांना एक नैतिक बैठक पुरवून अर्थशास्त्राला एक मानवी चेहरा प्राप्त करून दिला. देशातील गरीबी, दारिद्र्य व उपेक्षित माणूस अर्थव्यवस्थेचा केंद्रबिंदू असला पाहिजे व त्यांची गरीबी हटविण्यासाठी अर्थव्यवस्था राबविली गेली पाहिजे. डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन ह्यांनी सामाजिक निवडीचा सिद्धांत मांडून कल्याणाच्या अर्थशास्त्रात मोलाची भर घातली आहे. ह्या सिद्धांतानुसार काही विशिष्ट परिस्थिती काही अटी पूर्ण करता आल्यास व्यक्तीच्या निवडीच्या बरेजवरून सर्व समाजाची निवड किंवा सामाजिक निवड ठरविणे शक्य आहे आणि अशी सामाजिक निवड करताना लोकशाही चौकटीत लोकांचे व्यक्तीस्वातंत्र्य व हक्क सुरक्षित राहू शकतील. ह्यामुळेच कल्याणकारी अर्थशास्त्र व सामाजिक निवड ह्या सर्वांचा एका नव्या व वेगळ्या दृष्टिकोनातून विचार व्हावयास पाहिजे. कल्याणाचे पर्यायी निर्देशक तयार करताना डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन यांनी एक वेगळा व नवा दृष्टिकोन मांडला. वस्तुंमुळे केवळ वस्तू म्हणून कल्याणाची निर्मिती होत नसते, तर ज्या विशिष्ट अर्थप्रक्रियेसाठी त्या मिटविल्या जातात त्यातून कल्याणाची निर्मिती होत असते. तर ज्या विशिष्ट अर्थप्रक्रियेसाठी त्या मिटविल्या जातात. त्यातून कल्याणाची निर्मिती होत असते. या दृष्टिकोनानुसार, उत्पन्नामुळे संधी निर्माण होतात. म्हणून उत्पन्नाला महत्त्व आहे. या अशा संधीनाच सेन यांनी क्षमता असे म्हटले आहे. अशा प्रत्यक्ष प्राप्त होणाऱ्या संधी किंवा माणसात निर्माण होणारी क्षमता उत्पन्नावरोबरच आरोग्य, शिक्षण यासारख्या इतर घटकांवरही अवलंबून असतात. त्यामुळे कल्याणाचे मोजमाप करताना इतर घटक देखील लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक आहे. डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन यांच्या या नव्या दृष्टिकोनाचा एवढा प्रभाव पडला की, युनोने त्याचा अवलंब केला.

२) दारिद्र्य व कल्याणाचे निर्देशांक

दारिद्र्य व कल्याणाचे फार मोठे योगदान डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन यांनी मांडलेले आहे. देशांतर्गत विविध समाजगटात दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण आणि कल्याणाचे व उत्पन्नाचे वाटप कसे आहे, त्यात कसे बदल झाले आहेत याचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी असे निर्देशांक उपयुक्त असतात. निरनिराळ्या देशांमध्ये दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण किती आहे, कल्याणाचे प्रमाण कसे आहे, याबाबतची तूलना करण्याच्या दृष्टीनेही त्यांचा उपयोग होत असतो याशिवाय दारिद्र्य कमी करून समाजाच्या कल्याणात वाढ करण्यासाठी योग्य अशी धोरणे आखण्यासाठी सुद्धा निर्देशांक मार्गदर्शक ठरत असतात. असे निर्देशांक तयार करणे म्हणजे सामाजिक निवडीच्या सिद्धांताच्या प्रत्यक्ष उपयोजनांचाच एक महत्वाचा भाग असतो दारिद्र्य निर्देशांकाद्वारे ज्यावरून उत्पन्न वाटप स्पष्ट होते, ज्यावरून उत्पन्न विषमतेचे प्रमाण मोजता येते आणि समाजातील उत्पन्न वाटपाची क्रमावारी या तीन गोष्टींमधील संबंध आपल्या अभ्यासातून स्पष्ट केले. देशांमध्ये दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन करण्यासाठी केवळ मोठ-मोठे कारखाने उभारून अविकसीत

देशांचा विकास साधता येणार नाही. त्यासाठी मानवी संसाधनांमध्ये मोठी गुंतवणूक करणे आवश्यक आहे. आयुर्मान, प्रौढ साक्षरता, शिक्षण इत्यादींचा ह्या गुंतवणूकीत समावेश आहे. दारिद्र्य हटविण्यासाठी लोकांना रोजगार संधी उपब्ध व्हावयास पाहिजे कारण खरेदी शक्ती वाढल्यास दुष्काळ व उपासमारी ह्या संकटावर मात करता येईल.

३) दुष्काळाचे विश्लेषण

डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन ह्यांनी विविध देशातील दुष्काळाचा अभ्यास केल्यावर त्यांच्या लक्षात आले की सर्वच दुष्काळ हे नैसर्गिक आपत्तीने निर्माण होत नाही. जगातील बरेच दुष्काळ मानव निर्मिती आहेत. डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन यांच्या विचारानुसार पुढील कारणांनी दुष्काळ निर्माण होतात, जसे धान्याच्या गतिक्रमतेचा अभाव, सरकारला धान्याची परिस्थिती माहीत नसणे, गरिबांजवळ जगण्याकरिता पुरेसा पैसा नसणे, गरिबांकरिता रोजगार शक्तीचा अभाव, दुष्काळाच्या प्रारंभीच्या काळातील सरकारची उदासीनता, व्यापाऱ्यातर्फे होणारी साठेबाजी, धान्याच्या काळा बाजाराविरुद्ध उपाययोजनांचा अभाव, दुष्काळ मदतीचे अयोग्य व्यवस्थापन, साक्षरता, शिक्षण व पुरेशा आरोग्य काळजीचा अभाव इत्यादी कारणांमुळे देशात दुष्काळाची परिस्थिती निर्माण होऊ शकते. देशातील दुष्काळी व उपासमारीच्या परिस्थितीचे यथायोग्य आकलन होण्यासाठी केवळ अन्नधान्याचा पुरवठा किंवा उपलब्धता या एकाच घटकाचा विचार न करता समाजातील विविध गटांवर परिणाम करणाऱ्या विविध सामाजिक, आर्थिक घटकांचे सखोल विश्लेषण करणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण हे घटकच त्या गटांना मिळणाऱ्या संधी, त्यांची क्षमता ठरवित असतात आणि दुष्काळ व उपासमारीतून बाहेर पडण्याचे त्यांचे सामर्थ्य ठरवित असतात. दुष्काळी व उपासमारीच्या परिस्थितीत सरकारने केवळ बघ्याची भूमिका न घेता किंवा जूजबी उपाययोजना न करता भक्कम अशी सरकारी उपाययोजना केली पाहिजे.

निष्कर्ष

डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन ह्यांच्या कार्याचे महत्त्वाचे वैशिष्ट्ये म्हणजे त्यांनी कल्याणकारी अर्थशास्त्राला एक नवीन वळण दिले. भारतातील सर्वसामान्य जनतेच्या समस्यांवर त्यांनी विचारमंथन केले व सर्वसामान्य व्यक्तीचे कल्याण कसे साधता येईल याबद्दल सखोल विचारांची मांडणी केली. सर्वसामान्यांच्या आरोग्यकडे लक्ष पुरवून त्यांच्या राहणीमानाची किंवा आरोग्याची पातळी उंचावणे गरजेचे आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे देशातील गरीबीचे प्रमाण कमी करण्याच्या दृष्टीने निरक्षरता घालवून शिक्षणाचा सार्वत्रिक प्रसार करणे गरजेचे आहे. स्त्री-पुरुष भेदभाव नष्ट करून स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने शिक्षण, नोकरी व इतर संधी मिळवून देणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. देशात जमीन सुधारणांचा कार्यक्रम राबवून शेतीच्या उत्पादनात वाढ करण्याच्या दृष्टीने सरकारने योजना आखणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यामुळे शेती कार्यक्षम होईल. देशातील रोजगारीच्या प्रमाणात वाढ होऊन दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण कमी होईल.

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Peer Reviewed
Referred and UGC
Listed Journal
(Journal No. 40776)



AJANTA



Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March - 2019
Marathi / English Part - VII

IMPACT FACTOR /
INDEXING 2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com



Ajanta Prakashan



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संत गाडगे महाराज कला, वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, वलगांव, जि. अमरावती.

प्रस्तावना

आर्थिक व्यवहारात पैशाचे एका ठिकाणाहून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी हस्तांतरण करण्यासाठी नाणी, कागदी नोटा यांचा प्रत्यक्ष उपयोग न करता जर क्रेडीट कार्ड डेबीट कार्ड किंवा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स पद्धतीचा उपयोग होत असेल तर त्याला रोकडहीत व्यवहार असे म्हणतात. कोणत्याही प्रकारे वास्तविक पैशाचा उपयोग न करता जर क्रेडीट कार्ड, डेबीट कार्ड, चेक, ड्रॉफ्ट इत्यादींच्या माध्यमाद्वारे आर्थिक व्यवहार पूर्ण होत असतील तर त्याला रोकडहीत व्यवहार असे म्हणतात. १९९० च्या दशकता इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बँकींग लोकप्रिय असताना नॉन-कॅश ट्रान्झेक्शन्स आणि सेटलमेंटच्या वापराची दैनंदिन जीवनात सुरुवात झाली. २०१० च्या दशकता अनेक देशात डिजिटल पेमेंट पद्धती विस्तृत होत्या. पेपलसारख्या मध्यस्थांसह ॲपल कॉन्टॅक्ट लेंस आणि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कार्ड किंवा स्मार्ट फोनद्वारे एनएफसी देयके आणि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बिले आणि बँकींग यासारख्या कंपन्यांनी चालविलेल्या डिजिटल वॉलेट प्रणालीसह व्यापक वापरामध्ये रोकडहीत व्यवहारांची निर्मिती झाली. २०१० च्या दरम्यान रोख काही प्रकारच्या व्यवहारात सक्रियपणे व्यर्थ ठरली होती. जी भौतिक निविदा देण्याकरिता ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या सामान्य होती. आणि मोठ्या रोख रक्कम काही परिस्थितींमध्ये संशयास्पद मानली गेली होती. कारण त्यांच्या बहुमुखीपणामुळे आणि मनी लॉड्रिंगमध्ये सहज वापर आणि दशहत्तवादांचे वित्तपुरवठा आणि काही पुरवठादार आणि किरकोळ विक्रेत्यांकडून सक्रियपणे प्रतिबंधित "नगदीवरील युद्ध" अभिव्यक्त करण्याच्या उद्देशाने २०१६ पर्यंत युनायटेड किंगडममध्ये असे आढळून आले की, ७ पैकी १ लोक यापुढे रोख रक्कम घेत नाहीत किंवा वापरत नाहीत. २०१६ च्या युझर्स कंड्युमर सर्वे स्टडीचा दावा आहे की, ७५% प्रतिसादकत्यांनी त्यांच्या देय पद्धतीनुसार क्रेडीट किंवा डेबिट कार्ड पसंत केले तर केवळ ११% प्रतिसादकत्यांनी रोख रक्कम पसंत केली. २००९ मध्ये दोन्ही कंपन्यांच्या स्थापनेपासून डिजिटल पेमेंटस् आता व्हेनो आणि स्क्वेअर सारख्या पद्धतीद्वारे बनवले जाऊ शकतात. व्हेनेमो लोकांना इतरांना थेट रोख न देता थेट देयके करण्यास परवानगी देते. स्क्वेअर ही एक नवी कल्पना आहे जी प्रामुख्याने लहान व्यवसायांना त्यांच्या ग्राहकांकडून देयक प्राप्त करण्याची परवानगी देते. देशामध्ये अनेक भागांमध्ये वाणिज्य, गुंतवणूक आणि दैनंदिन जीवनात पेसे रेकॉर्डिंग व्यवस्थापन आणि देवाणघेवाण करण्याच्या डिजिटल पद्धतींचा जलद आणि वाढीचा वापर होत आहे. ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या व्यवहार रोखीने घेतलेले हे आता इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पद्धतीने चालवले जातात. काही देशांनी आता व्यवहार आणि व्यवहार मुल्यांवर मर्यादा निश्चित केल्या आहेत. ज्यासाठी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक नसलेली रक्कम कायदेशीररित्या वापरली जाऊ शकते. रोखरहित सोसायटी आर्थिक स्थितीचे वर्णन करते. ज्याद्वारे भौतिक बँक नोटा किंवा नाणींच्या स्वरूपात पैशांचे आर्थिक व्यवहार केले जात नाहीत. तर ट्रान्सॅक्टींग पक्षांमधील डिजिटल माहिती सामान्यतः पैशांचे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रतिनिधीत्व हस्तांतरित करून बॅरटर

आणि एक्सर्जेच्या इतर पद्धतींवर आधारित मानवी समाज अस्तित्वात आले आहेत. आधुनिक काळातही बिटकॉइनसारख्या डिजिटल चलनांचा वापर करून कॅशलेस व्यवहारदेखील शक्य झाले आहेत. अशा प्रकारे ९ नोव्हेंबर २०१६ नंतर भारतात रोकरहित व्यवहारांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात मान्यता मिळत असून ग्राहकांसाठी नेटबँकींग, चेक, डिमांड ड्राफ्ट, ऑनलाईन ट्रान्स्फर, ई-वॉलेट, क्रेडीट कार्ड, डेबीट कार्ड, मोबाईल वॉलेट, युनिफाईड पेमेंट, इंटरफेस आधार कार्डवर असलेली शोधन प्रणाली आणि युएसएसडी इत्यादींच्या माध्यमातून रोकरहित व्यवहार करण्यात येते. रिझर्व्ह बँक, सर्व राष्ट्रीयीकृत बँका आणि भारत सरकार रोकरहित व्यवहारांना प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी विविध सेवा ग्राहकांना प्रदान करीत आहेत.

रोकरहित व्यवहारांच्या पद्धती

१) नेट बँकींग :- बँक आपल्या ग्राहकांना नेट बँकींगची सोय उपलब्ध करून देते. या पद्धतीमुळे बँकेचा ग्राहक देशातील कोणत्याही ठिकाणी पैसे पाठवू शकतो किंवा कोणत्याही ठिकाणावरून पैसे प्राप्त करून शकतो. या पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यासाठी ग्राहकांजवळ इंटरनेटची सोय असणे आवश्यक आहे. बँक यासाठी आपल्या ग्राहकांना युझरनेम देते. ग्राहकाने त्यावर आपला पासवर्ड द्यायचा असतो. हा युझरनेम व पासवर्ड वापरून ग्राहक संगणक किंवा मोबाईलच्या माध्यमातून हवी तेवढी रक्कम एका ठिकाणाहून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी पाठवू शकतो. किंवा एका खात्यातून दुसऱ्या खात्यात जमा करू शकतो. नेट बँकींगच्या सेवेसाठी बँकेत जाणे गरजेचे नाही. रक्कमेचे स्थानांतरण एनईएफटी किंवा आरटीजीएसच्या माध्यमातून केले जाते. नेटबँकींगमुळे रोकरहित व्यवहारांची संख्या दिवसेंदिव मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढत आहे.

२) चेक :- रोकरहित व्यवहारांची ही जुनीच पद्धती आहे. चेकचे व्यवहार हे विश्वासावर आधारित असतात. आर्थिक व्यवहारांच्या बदल्यात बँकेचा ग्राहक बँकेकडून प्राप्त केलेल्या चेकबुकमधून तिसऱ्या व्यक्तीला चेक देतो. ज्या व्यक्तीला चेक मिळाला आहे. ती व्यक्ती आपल्या बँकेच्या खात्यात हा चेक जमा करतो. समाशोधनाद्वारे दोन बँका परस्परांची देणीघेणी पूर्ण करून चेक देणाऱ्याच्या खात्यातून रक्कम काढून चेक स्विकारणाऱ्याच्या खात्यात ती रक्कम जमा करतात.

३) ऑनलाईन ट्रान्स्फर :- बँकेतील रक्कम इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीच्या खात्यात जमा करण्यासाठी ऑनलाईन ट्रान्स्फरची सेवा प्रदान करण्यात येते. ऑनलाईन ट्रान्स्फरसाठी बँकेचा ग्राहक असणे आवश्यक नाही. ज्या ठिकाणी इंटरनेटच्या सोयी उपलब्ध असेल तर ठिकाणावरून ऑनलाईन ट्रान्स्फर करता येते.

४) मोबाईल वॉलेट :- मोबाईल वॉलेट हे देखील आधुनिक युगातील रोकरहित व्यवहारांसाठी लोकप्रिय पद्धती आहे. यामध्ये आयएमपीएस च्या माध्यमातून ग्राहकांना आपल्या मोबाईल वॉलेटमध्ये पैसे जमा करून द्यावे लागतात.

५) डिमांड ड्राफ्ट :- रोकरहित व्यवहारांची ही एक सर्वसामान्य पद्धती आहे. डिमांड ड्राफ्ट हा एका बँकेकडून दुसऱ्या बँकेवर काढल्या जातो. बँकेकडून डिमांड ड्राफ्ट हा कधीच नाकारल्या जात नाही.

६) ई-वॉलेट :- आजकाल स्मार्ट फोनद्वारे वेगवेगळ्या ई-वॉलेटच्या सुविधा ग्राहक प्राप्त करू शकतात. त्यासाठी ग्राहक आणि विक्रेता दोन्हीकडे इंटरनेट असणे आवश्यक आहे. ई-वॉलेटमध्ये ग्राहकांचे क्रेडीट किंवा डेबीट कार्ड ई-वॉलेटशी जोडल्या जाते. रक्कम हस्तांतरीत करण्यासाठी किंवा ऑनलाईन खरेदीसाठी ई-वॉलेटचा उपयोग करता येतो.

७) क्रेडीट कार्ड किंवा डेबीट कार्ड :- क्रेडीट कार्ड आणि डेबीट कार्ड ही देखील रोखरहित व्यवहाराची सोपी पद्धती आहे. कोणत्याही दुकानातून स्वीप कार्ड मशीनच्या सहाय्याने ग्राहक आपल्या रकमेचे त्वरित शोधन करू शकतो.

८) युनिफाईड पेमेंट इंटरफेस :- युपीआय ही देखील मोबाईल शोधन पद्धती असून ग्राहकाच्या स्मार्ट फोनद्वारे अनेक आर्थिक व्यवहार युपीआयच्या वापराने करता येतात. यामध्ये व्हर्चुअल अँड्रेसचा उपयोग करून आपल्या बँकेसंबंधी कोणतीही माहिती न देता रक्कम स्वीकारणे किंवा पाठविण्याचे कार्य करता येते. ही पद्धती अत्यंत सोयीची, जलद आणि ग्राहकांना सुरक्षितता प्रदान करणारी आहे.

निष्कर्ष

रोखरहित व्यवहारांमुळे प्रत्यक्ष पेशाचा वापर कमी होऊन रिझर्व्ह बँकेला पैसा निर्माण करण्यासाठी कमी खर्च येतो. रोखरहित व्यवहारांच्या नोंदी संगणकाद्वारे आपोआप होत असल्याने अनधिकृत व्यवहार कमी होऊन भ्रष्टाचार कमी होऊ शकतो. ग्राहकांच्या तसेच विक्रेत्यांच्या आर्थिक व्यवहारांमध्ये शिस्त निर्माण होते. रोखरहित व्यवहारांमुळे प्रवासात किंवा अन्य ठिकाणी पैसा जवळ बाळगण्याची गरज नसते. देशातील नागरिक आणि त्यांचे आर्थिक व्यवहार डिजीटल होऊन त्यांच्यात आर्थिक व्यवहारांबाबत गतिमानता निर्माण होते. त्याचप्रकारे बँकींग प्रणालीमध्ये गतीशिलता निर्माण होऊन आर्थिक व्यवहारांमध्ये सुसुत्रता येते.

संदर्भसूची

१. बँकींग प्रणाली, डॉ. मेधा कानेटकर, डॉ. जे. एम. काकडे, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
२. दैनिक वृत्तपत्रे
३. मासिके



Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC
Listed Journal (Journal No. 40776)



ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA



Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March - 2019
English Part - I

IMPACT FACTOR /
INDEXING 2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com



Ajanta Prakashan

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Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Walgaon, Amravati.

Abstract

Digital India is the beginning of digital revolution. It is a dream which is created by the Government of India to ensure that government services are made available to citizens electronically, even in remote areas, by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity. The programmes have one mission and one target that is to take nation forward digitally and economically. The initiative will enable people to get engaged in the innovation process which is needed by the economy to move forward. But to implement this is a great challenge. There are many roadblocks in the way of its successful implementation like digital illiteracy, poor infrastructure, low internet speed, lack of coordination among various departments, issue pertaining to taxation etc. These challenges need to be addressed in order to realize the full potential of this programme. It requires a lot of efforts and dedication from all departments of government as well as private sector. If implemented properly, it will open various new opportunities for the citizens of the country.

Introduction

Throughout the world, information and communication technologies (ICT) continue to proliferate at incredible speed. Digitalization is one of the most fundamental periods of transformation we have ever witnessed. Digital India was a flagship programme launched by the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 1 July 2015 - with an objective of connecting rural areas with high-speed internet networks and improving digital literacy. The vision of this programme is to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It is one of the biggest steps by government of India to motivate the citizen of the country and connect Indian economy to knowledge savvy world.

Literature Review

A number of research papers and articles provide a detailed insight about the role of digital India and the implications of this project in India. Rani (2016) concluded that the digital India project provides a huge opportunity to use the latest technology to redefine India the paradigms of service industry. It also pointed out that many projects may require some

transformational process, reengineering, refinements to achieve the desired service level objectives.

Midha(2016) concluded that digital India is a great plan to develop India for knowledge future but its improper implementation due to inaccessibility and inflexibility to requisite can lead to its failure. Though digital India programme is facing number of challenges yet if properly implemented it can make the best future of every citizen. So we Indians should work together to shape the knowledge economy. Gupta and Arora (2015) studied the impact of digital India project on India's rural sector. The study found that many schemes have been launched in digital India to boost agriculture sector and entrepreneurship development in rural areas. Digital India programme has also set the stage for empowerment of rural Indian women.

Research Methodology

The paper is based on the secondary data and the information is retrieved from the internet via journals, research papers and expert opinions on the same subject matter.

Objective of the Paper

1. To study the concept of digital India programme.
2. To find out the importance of this programme.
3. To find out the challenges faced in implementation of this programme.
4. To find out practical solutions and innovative ideas to accomplish the vision of a digital India-a reality.

Digital India

'Digital India' is a central programme to make India ready for a knowledge-based future

Vision Areas of Digital India

The Digital India programme is centered on three key vision areas:

1. Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen:

This includes

- a. To provide high speed Internet connectivity as a core utility for delivery of services to citizens.
- b. To provide digital identity that is unique, lifelong, online and authenticable to every citizen.
- c. Providing mobile phone and bank account enabling citizen participation in digital and financial space.
- d. Easy access to a Common Service Centre.
- e. Shareable private space on a public cloud for every citizen

2. Governance and Services on Demand

- a. Seamless integration across departments or jurisdictions
- b. Ensuring availability of services in real-time from online & mobile platforms
- c. To make all citizen entitlements portable and available on the cloud
- d. To digitally transformed services for improving ease of doing business
- e. Leveraging Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) for decision support systems & development

3. Digital Empowerment of Citizens

- a. To empower citizen through universal digital literacy.
- b. To provide universal accessible digital resource.
- c. To make available digital resources / services in Indian languages.
- d. To provide collaborative digital platforms for participative governance.
- e. Citizens not required to physically submit Govt. documents / certificates.

Nine Pillars of Digital India Programme

Under Digital India programme ,9 key initiatives are in progress ,which are as follows

1. Broadband Highways

The aim is to cover 250000 village Panchayats under National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) by December 2016. Nationwide internet infrastructure (NII) would integrate the network and cloud infrastructure in the country to provide high speed connectivity and cloud platform to various government departments up to the panchayat level.

2. Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity

The aim is to increase network penetration and to provide mobile connectivity to 44000 villages by 2018 with investment of RS 16000.

3. Public Internet Access Programme

One Common Service Centre (CSC) would be provided to each gram panchayat and 150,000 Post Offices are proposed to be converted into multi service centers.

4. E- Governance

IT would be used to make the delivery of government services more effectively. There would be integration of services and platform-UIDAI, Payment Gateway, Mobile Seva platform, Public redressal etc., through IT. All information would be available in electronic form.

5. E-Kranti

The aim is electronic delivery of services to people be it education, health, financial inclusion or justice.

6. Information for All My Gov.in is a website launched by the government to facilitate a 2-way communication between citizens and the government. It is a medium to exchange ideas or suggestion with government. The citizen would have open access to information through open data platform.

7. Electronics Manufacturing

The government is focusing on zero imports of electronics by 2020 through local manufacturing of items such as smart energy meters, micro ATMs, mobile, consumer and medical electronics. Government is also taking several steps to promote manufacturing and investment in electronics sector by providing clarity on taxation, incentives skill development etc.

8. IT for Jobs

The aim is to train 10 million people in towns and villages for IT sector jobs in five years. It also aims to provide training to three lakh service delivery agents as part of skill development to run viable businesses delivering IT services. It also focuses on training of five lakh Rural Workforce on Telecom and Telecom related services and setting up of BPOs in each North-eastern state.

9. Early Harvesting Programmes

Government plans to install Wi-Fi facilities in all universities across the country. All books will be converted into e books. Email will be made the primary mode of communication within government. Biometric Attendance System will be installed in all central government offices where recording of attendance will be made online.

Benefits of Digital India Programme

Digital India programme is the beginning of digital revolution. It is a big initiative to empower people of the country. Main benefits of this programme are

1. The digital India mission would make all the government services available to people of country through common service delivery outlets. This would lead to inclusive growth by enabling access to education, healthcare and government services to all the citizens of the country. People can get better advice on health services. Those who can't afford school/ colleges can get chance to online education.
2. There would be more transparency as all the data would be made online and would be accessible to citizens of the country.
3. E-Governance will help in reducing corruption and getting things done quickly.

4. Digital locker facility will help citizen to digitally store their important documents like Pan Card, passport, mark sheets etc.
5. It will help in getting things done easily. For example when we need to open an account, we will give official details of our digital locker, where they can verify our documents. By this we can save time and the pain of standing in long queues for getting our documents would be reduced.
6. It will help in decreasing documentation and reducing paper work.
7. Digital India mission is away for cashless transactions.
8. It can help small businesses. People can use online tools to expand their business.
9. It can play a key role in GDP growth. According to analyst the digital India could boost GDP up to \$1 trillion by 2025. According to World Bank report a 10% increase in mobile and broadband penetration increases per capita GDP by 0.81% and 1.31% respectively in developing countries.
10. The programme would generate huge number of jobs in IT, electronics and telecommunication sector directly or indirectly.

Challenges

More than a year has been passed since Digital India mission has been announced but it is facing multiple challenges in successful implementation. Few of the challenges are

1. High level of digital illiteracy is the biggest challenge in the success of digital India programme. Low digital literacy is key hindrance in adaptation of technologies . According to ASSOCHAM-Deloitte report on Digital India, November, 2016, around 950 million Indians are still not on internet.
2. Making Digital India scheme known and creating an awareness among common masses about its benefits is also a great challenge.
3. It is a mammoth task to have connectivity with each and every village , town and city. Connecting 250000 Gram Panchayats through National Optical Fibre is not an easy task. The biggest challenge is ensuring that each panchayat point of broad band is fixed up and functional. It is found that 67% of NOFN points are non functional even at the pilot stage.
4. A key component under this vision is high speed of internet as a core utility to facilitate online delivery of various services. India has low internet speed. According to third quarter 2016 Akamai report on internet speed, India is at the 105th position in the world in average internet speed. This rank is the lowest in entire Asia Pacific region.

5. According to ASSOCHOM- Deloitte report, the issue pertaining to taxation and regulatory guidelines has proved to road block in realizing the vision of Digital India. Some of the common policy hurdles include lack of clarity in FDI policies have impacted the growth of ecommerce.
6. The biggest challenge faced by Digital India programme is slow and delayed infrastructure development. India's digital infrastructure is comprehensively inadequate to tackle growing increase in digital transactions. India needs over 80 lakh hotspots as against the availability of about 31000 hotspot at present to reach global level, according to ASSOCHOM-Deloitte report.
7. The private participation in government projects in India is poor because of long and complex regulatory processes.
8. Many request proposals issued by government are not picked up by competent private sector organizations since they are not commercially viable. Currently Over 55000 villages remain deprived of mobile connectivity because providing mobile connectivity in such locations is not commercially viable for service providers, ASSOCHAM Deloitte report pointed out.
9. There is a wide digital divide between urban and rural India. Till now funds have not been deployed effectively to meet the cost of infrastructure creation in rural areas.
10. India has 1600 languages and dialects. Non availability of digital services in local languages is a great barrier in digital literacy.
11. Fear of cybercrime and breach of privacy has been deterrent in adoption of digital technologies. Most of the technology including cyber security tools is imported. We do not have requisite skills to inspect these for hidden malwares. We have no top level experts for these high end jobs at present. According to NASSCOM, India needs 1 million trained cyber security professionals by 2025. The current estimated number is 62000.

Suggestions

Digital India campaign can't be successful on its own. Policy changes are needed to make digital India a reality. Few of the suggestions are –

1. Digital literacy is first step in empowering citizens. People should know how to secure their online data.
2. To make this programme successful, a massive awareness programme has to be conducted. There is pressing need to educate and inform the citizens, especially in rural

and remote areas, about the benefits of internet services to increase the growth of internet usage.

3. Digital divide needs to be addressed.
4. Manufacturing content is not government's strength. This mission needs content and service partnerships with telecom companies and other firms.
5. PPP models must be explored for sustainable development of digital infrastructure.
6. Private sector should be encouraged for development of last mile infrastructure in rural and remote areas. To encourage private sector, there must be favorable taxation policies, quicker clearance of projects.
7. The success of digital India project depends upon maximum connectivity with minimum cyber security risks. For this we need a strong anti cyber crime team which maintains the database and protects it round the clock.
8. To improve skill in cyber security, we need to introduce cyber security course at graduate level and encourage international certification bodies to introduce various skill based cyber security courses.
9. There is need for effective participation of various departments and demanding commitment and efforts. Various policies in different areas should support this goal.
10. For successful implementation, there must be amendments in various legislations that have for long hindered the growth of technology in India.

Conclusion

The vision of digital India is grand. It is a huge step towards building a truly empowered nation. If successful, it transforms citizen access to multimedia information, content and services. However the goal is still far away since most of the nine pillars of digital India mission are facing serious challenges in implementation. It is imperative that focused persistent attention must be given to each and every pillar so that this programme does not end up in failure. In fact we all should be mentally prepared for the change and be ready to face the challenges in implementing this policy, only then it would be possible to make this vision a reality.

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Dr. Kokate

Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC
Listed Journal (Journal No. 40776)

ISSN 2277 - 5730

AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL



AJANTA

Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March - 2019
English Part - II

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING

2018 - 5.5

www.sjifactor.com

Ajanta Prakashan

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16. Literary Writers of Social Reforms in Post-Modernism

Prof. Dr. Manisha Kohale

SGMM, Walgaon, Dist. Amravati.

Abstract

In a Nutshell Postmodernism is one of those words that lingers on the tongue of everyone associated with literature. It describes a broad movement that developed in the late-20th century across philosophy, the arts, architecture, and criticism which marked a departure from modernism. The term postmodernism has been applied both to the era following modernity, and to a host of movements within that era mainly in art, music, and literature that reacted against different trends in modernism. In 1921 and 1925, postmodernism had been used to describe new forms of art and music.

Postmodern literature is a form of literature which is marked, both stylistically and ideologically, by a reliance on such literary conventions as fragmentation, paradox, unreliable narrators, often unrealistic and downright impossible plots, games, parody, paranoia, dark humor and authorial self-reference. **Postmodern authors** tend to reject outright meanings in their novels, stories and poems, and, instead, highlight and celebrate the possibility of multiple meanings, or a complete lack of meaning, within a single literary work. Postmodern literature also often rejects the boundaries between 'high' and 'low' forms of art and literature, as well as the distinctions between different genres and forms of writing and storytelling.

Post modernism in Indian English Literature Refers to the works of literature after 1980. If Raja Rao's *Kanthapura* (1938) Marks Modernism, Salman Rushdie's *Midnight Children* (1981) And Nissim Ezekiel's *Latter-Day Psalms* (1982). Chetan Bhagat is an icon of new India and he has an enduring name in the ground of postmodern fiction. He has opened the floodgates for a new movement of Postmodernism in Indian Writing in English. His name doesn't grace any awards list, but he is familiar to every college student in India. While the global literary dwell on the fiction of India's past, Chetan Bhagat has become India's well known writer by embracing the present. He manages to retain his sense of humor even though the topics that are actually harsh realities of life. His writing has revolutionized and mirrored the postmodern literature.

According to him, the purpose of literature is to showcase the society. This paper shows cases which justify how Chetan Bhagat is considered to be the postmodernist writer which is clearly documented by his own works.

Key words: Reader involvement, contemporary elements, real life situations, elements of Post Modernism:

- **Pastiche:** The picking up of various ideas from previous writings and literary styles combining them together to create new styles.
- **Intertextuality:** The acknowledgment of previous literary works within another literary work.
- **Metafiction:** The task of writing about writing or making readers aware of the fictional elements as seen in the very fiction they're reading.
- **Temporal Distortion:** The use of non-linear timelines and narrative techniques in a story.
- **Minimalism:** The use of characters and events which are decidedly common and not exceptional characters.
- **Maximalism:** Disorganized, lengthy, highly detailed writing.
- **Magical Realism:** The introduction of impossible or unrealistic events into a narrative that is otherwise realistic.
- **Faction:** The mixing of actual historical events with fictional events without clearly defining what is factual and what is fictional.
- **Reader Involvement:** Often through direct address to the reader and the acknowledgment of the fictional nature of the events being described.

Chetan Bhagat as Post modernist

As on date he has compiled six fictions and two non-fictions and in fact in every work he has highlighted his profound concern for the youth of today; i.e. the problems and desires, hopes and aspirations of the youth. In spite of dealing with the unsympathetic realities of life, his works administer to retain the pure sense of humor. His works have striking similarities with parables in projecting moral messages, divine guidance and technical suggestions. Along with that his works can better be defined as postmodern projection of parables due to the above reasons. The victories and defeats of the youth are common aspects of Chetan's stories with respect to the present generation and era. Hence, the present paper is based on those issues on

atri D. Dave in her insightful article, Culture of Consumerism as Reflected in Chetan Bhagat's *The Night @ the Call Center*, focuses the trends and techniques of modern world. She examines that the novel deals with Consumerism which shows how to attract customers while selling their products.

Chetan Bhagat (born 22nd of April, 1974) is a distinguished Indian author, a prolific writer, a noted columnist, a well – known screenwriter, and a motivational speaker, recognized for his English – language dramedy novels about young urban middle-class Indians. Chetan Bhagat is a luminary in the post modern Indian fiction which revolves round hopes and despairs, smiles and tears, fears and cheers, happiness and sorrow, ambition and tribulation, love and separation of the youth of new India.

Chetan's style of writing is simple, lucid and vivid with graphic descriptions and linear narration. Most of the protagonists in his novels are named after Lord Krishna such as Shyam, Krishna, Hari, Govind and Madhav. Bhagat is considered a youth icon rather than being just an author. With his vigorous and humorous way of depicting stories, he has encouraged the habit of reading in many young Indians. According to him, novels are perfect devices for both inspiration and entertainment and through which he disseminates his views and opinion about society and youth.

Five Point Someone: What not to do at IIT ! Is the debut novel by Chetan Bhagat, an alumnus of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and Indian Institute of Management, New Delhi. The total backdrop of the novel is set in the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, during the years 1991 and 1995. The whole concept of this novel is about the three mechanical engineering students, Hari Kumar, Ryan Oberoi, and Alok Gupta, who are unable to cope with the grading system of the IITs owing to being used to the byhearting system. This book is narrated by Hari, along with his friends Ryan and Alok, as well as a letter by Hari's girlfriend Neha Cherian. Most of the situations in this book are covered with the innumerable deeds by the three to cope up with the grading system as well as Hari's fling with Neha who just happens to be the daughter of Prof. Cherian, the domineering head of the Mechanical Engineering Department in their college. While the tone of the novel is humorous, it takes some dark turns every now and then, especially when it comes to the families of the protagonists.

The writer uses a satirical tone on the uninspiring teaching and uninteresting assignments which augment the students' miserable conditions. There is a ray of hope to all the three with the

conflicts in postmodern India. The backdrop of the novel is at the call center, describing one of the events that occurred at night....it was night and there was a phone call from God. It is a romantic comedy set in an office where bored young Indians try to resolve the mindless inquiries of Midwestern American Technophobes. There are three main themes: ex-girlfriend, malicious-boss, and God.

The story deals with six friends who work in a Call center. Sam works right beside the girl who has just deceived him. Esha is just short of becoming a model; two inches, to be precise. Vroom wants to change the world. Radhika is trying to manage her mother-in-law and hold down her job. Military uncle always thinks about his family his grand-children. Though he wanted to live with his son and daughter in law they won't allow him to live together. All these characters are shown and narrated as suppressed characters due to their personal problems. Every one of them considers his or her problem as a storm in the tea-cup.

In course of a time, a phone call from God to preach them on high spirit and motivation to lead a happy life. Infact it is an innovation in this of Chetan Bhagat. No novelist has presented God using mobile phone to guide his devotees in the crisis. Herein God advises his friends-cum-devotees how to escape from the iron web of death. The phone call encourages the survivors to settle account with their boss. With the surprising call from God on Shyam's phone Bhagat inputs the spiritual interlude in the novel.

The inner intention of the writer is to make the people steady and strategic in hard times. symbolically, this is the call from the self within of everyone. This is the call of their ---will to do or the will to live. Shyam acts upon the call of his inner being and becomes the revolutionist. He with the help of his friend Varun blackmails his boss to cancel the layoffs. Eventually, he starts his own website developing company in collaboration with his friend Varun. Thus, he proves his ability and makes himself worthy of his lady love's ambition.

Three Mistakes of My Life

Bhagat focusses on passionate zeal in delineating hopes and aspiration as well as failure and frustration of his generation in a remarkable manner in his third novel *The 3 Mistakes of My Life*. The novel ironically unfolds some of the bitter truths of human life which is now more influenced by passion rather than emotion and ambition. Chetan Bhagat is more vibrant in this novel because of his magnetic maturity and sharpening sensibility. The 3 mistakes of My Life delineate the passionate ambition of three growing boys- Govind Patel, Ishaan and One.

our country better. In his latest non fictional work, *Making India Awesome*, published in 2015 he analyses using simple language and concepts, and provides inspired solutions to the country's most intractable problems—poverty, unemployment, corruption, violence against women, communal violence, religious fundamentalism, illiteracy and more. Bhagat has introduced some unique trends in the Indian English literature. He has focused the interest of the youth. He has attempted to guide their invigorating enthusiasms and energies into proper direction. His works display the aspiration and ambition of the youth. They are epicureans in nature. Therefore, they take life for pleasure. Bhagat takes life for enjoyment not for repression. That is why Ryan suggests his friends a plan how to keep away from the cynicism of the teachers and enjoy the prime days of the life at the institute. He names the plan C2D i.e. —cooperate to dominate (P-107). Bhagat advises the people —to stop looking at pleasure and enjoyment as sin. Human life is limited and if we don't enjoy our time here, what is the point of it. Bhagat's advice to the nation regarding the preservation of the power of youth is admirable. The youth of any nation are its constructive energy; they are the powerhouse and storehouse of infinite energy. Bhagat also puts emphasis on the empowerment of women. His woman characters believe in an absolute freedom, pure liberty and self-identity. Chetan Bhagat articulates through his parables, penetrating and discerning analyses of what troubles Indian politics, society and the economy and advises what needs to be done to set it right. In his nonfiction *What Young India Wants* he has remarked:what I think is of the greatest importance is that all of us should have solutions and opinions on the issues that affect us all.....We want a nation that is rich, respected and has a good place in the world. We want a society with good values. (P-180-181)

Half Girl Friend

Chetan Bhagat's *Half Girlfriend*, published in 2014, reveals the sentiments and linguistic struggles of a backward rural Bhojpuri-laced Hindi speaking boy from Bihar as he enrolls himself at the prestigious English-medium St. Stephen's College, New Delhi, and falls in love with a high class English speaking rich Delhi girl, Riya Somani. The girl, not really interested in a relationship, agrees to be his —half girlfriend.

The story begins with Madhav Jha, a boy from Dumraon, Bihar. At the very beginning, his troubles commence after he entered St. Stephens because he is from a village, his English was quite bad. But his Being a good basketball player, Madhav Jha manages to get admission through his sports quota. The rich and beautiful Riya Somani, a girl from Delhi, is also selected

The narrator of this novel is Govind who has an aptitude and penchant for business. Ishaan has passion for cricket while Omi is more concerned with religion because of his parents' attachment with city temple. So, business, cricket and religion seem to govern the life of these growing people. Bhagat studies the characters of these three with ironic detachment because he never takes the sides of anyone. His characters are young, ambitious and passionate and have the same moral, social and religious dilemmas as many of the young Indians have today. The book is based on real life events. The book is loosely based on the three mistakes Govind made in his life. The earthquake of Gujarat ruining Govind's over one lakh investment for a shop in a newly built mall is his first mistake. Govind falls in love with Vidya when Ish discovers this and declares Govind as a traitor, their friendship is shattered and this is his second mistake. A split second delay by Govind in making a specific move which could have saved Ali from a hit is his third mistake. This novel depicts sentiment, romance, social message, business, life, relations, religion and of course cricket.

This book is a parable as it teaches one how one's dreams crash into fragments by unexpected events but with the support of people around, one can get back on track, focus and rebuild on achieving one's dreams. Vidya, Ishaan's sister, a teenager with her eyes on Govind, represents typically homely Indian girls losing their virginity to the so-called boys feeling shy and guilty after having physical intimacy with them just like Neha in Five Point Someone and similarly Vidya in this novel. Ali, a gifted batsman and the son of a local Muslim politician, plays a prominent part in the story. It's the story of how Govind, Ishaan and Omi come up with a sports store in their area and how they achieve success in it by clubbing it with Math's tuitions and cricket coaching classes.

Bhagat has portrayed his characters as decision makers. Other writers of the past have delineated their protagonists who are subjected to the will of their parents or their boss. Unlike other writers, Bhagat advises the youth not to follow every word of their parents and the boss blindly. Revolutionary spirit of Bhagat thus appears in his comment: —Humanity wouldn't have progressed if people listened to their parents all the time. (P-103)

Two States

It is the story about a couple coming from two different states in India, who face hardships in convincing their parents to approve of their marriage. The story begins in the IIM Ahmedabad mess hall, where Krish, a Punjabi boy from Delhi catches sight of a beautiful girl

nya, a Tamilian from Chennai. They become friends within a few days and get romantical y
lved. After their employment they make serious plans for their engagement. At first Krish
to convince Ananya's parents by helping Ananya's father to do his first PowerPoint
entation, her brother, Manju, by giving him IIT tuition and later convinces her mom by
ng her to sing in a concert organized by Krish's office, that is Citi Bank. She is convinced as
biggest dream of singing at a big concert comes true; she sings along with S. P.
asubrahmanyam & Hariharan. Then they try to convince Krish's mom. But the problem
ears when his mother's relatives reject the idea of their engagement. They opine that Krishna
uld marry a Tamilian but ends up agreeing with them when Ananya tries to help one of
sh's cousins to get married and succeeds to do so. Krish has had a strong hatred for his father.
neither shares his feelings nor keeps a harmonious attachment with him. Now as they have
vind both their parents they now try to introduce each other's parents. They go to Goa. But
dream of theirs shatters as Ananya's parents smell something suspicious between Krish's
m and him. Ananya's family ends up deciding that Krish and Ananya will not marry each
er. But, at last, Krish's father, who was like an enemy for Krish, helps Krish and Ananya to
married as he convinces Ananya's family successfully. Now Krish realizes his father's love
him. The novel is narrated in a first person point of view in a humorous tone, often taking
s at both Tamil and Punjabi cultures. The novel ends with Ananya giving birth to twin boys.

Bhagat states that the twin boys belong to a state called 'India'; Bhagat makes it clear that
Children will be identified only as Indians not by the tag of any religion or state. He
nments: —They will be Indian. The novel records the supreme spirit of nationalism. It is based
the social and amorous endeavours of two main characters – Ananya Swaminathan and Krish
in ara. The novel is unique in its content, which attempts to unite not only two states but also
o traditions and cultures. It attempts to represent the people of the nation only as Indians not
sed on caste, religion or state etc. This is the only thing the novelist ventures to inform the
uth of his country.

evolution 2020

Revolution 2020: Love, Corruption, Ambition is a 2011 novel by Bhagat. This story deals
th with a love triangle, corruption and a journey of self-discovery. The novel has addressed the
ue of how private coaching institutions for courses like IIT JEE exploit aspiring engineering
dents. How parents put their hope and desires on relying these coaching institutions so that

their children can crack professional tests and change the fortune of their family. The book unearths the stark reality of this coaching industry which thrives on scams, corruption and all kinds of criminal activities. This book narrates the story of two friends alienated by their ambitions and passions yet attached by their love for the same girl. While Gopal, who has experienced the harsh realities of life due to poverty, aspires to become rich; his friend Raghav is a boy from a well-off yet simple Indian family who desires to revolutionize India by fighting against corruption. As they grow older, they get estranged from each other and are busy with their individual lives. But Aarti somehow ties them together being their mutual friend. Both of them are in love with the same girl and this lends the book an aspect of romance.

Revolution 2020 stands for the revolutionary spirit of Chetan Bhagat. Raghav disregards the suggestion of his father to get admission in IIT, even though he was eligible for it. He determines his profession. He serves the downtrodden of his city by communicating their pains through the media to the responsible authorities. He emerges as a successful journalist. He continues to serve the wretched even after his printing press is destroyed. He writes the daily news on the papers and distributes them to the social activists. It was quite a challenging responsibility but he does not quit or resign from his service. However after seeing what Raghav has gone through due to the joint revenge taken by the MLA and Gopal himself yet sustaining his determination to bring the revolution, Gopal decides to change something on his part and help his friend anonymously. He sacrifices Aarathi also for his sake. He stops the affair he has with Raghav's girlfriend Aarti despite his unconditional love for her. He also asks Dainik to hire Raghav back. Things slowly improve for Raghav financially as he can now work on his articles, while Gopal is shown to slowly become a better person. Although in the end we see Gopal is alone and prefers to be isolated, he is indeed rich and successful as he wanted to be and Raghav who is now married to Aarti and almost the MLA sees his dream of bringing about change as well. Chetan Bhagat uses metaphorical language to suggest that strong determination, sincere persistence, earnest attachment, courageous initiative and ardent commitment are the key ingredients for securing success in life.

What Young India Wants

Apart from the six novels Chetan Bhagat has two non fictional works to his credit. What Young India Wants which is published in 2012 analyses in clear, simple prose and with great insight some of the complex issues facing postmodern India, as well as offers solutions to make

Role of woman in development schemes

50 % of population of society is stepping towards the progress about various sectors of development women empowerment is the main focus of this Government. Efforts through various plans and implementation are taken by the prime minister. In reality, yet today the tendency of negativity of birth of girl child is seen in both rural and urban area. The declaration of releasing funds for women Home plan is very limited. From the reports of survey of population in 2011, in rural region 1 crore 105 Lacs families comes under female heads, but in only 50 Lacs homes are built up which seems contradictory. This scheme comes under prime minister house scheme.

In 2018-19, the fund of 'ministry of women and child welfare' was increased by 10 %. Regarding 'save girl and educate girl scheme' is not utilized properly. For first delivery of a girl, her daily wages are paid by Govt. provision. Anganwadi scheme takes care of health and nutrition of pregnant women and children of age upto 6 yrs.

The earning of wives and husbands were found equal in 2005-06 but it was 21.2 % but in figures of survey in 2015-16, it increased upto 42.8 % violence about family oriented women has lessened. In Lok Sabha and Vidhansabha, only 9 % Lady members are seen. In states like Bihar, Haryana 14 % women legislative members are representing.

There must be provision for employment and recruitment in the field of Indian army. But women are very nervous. Common labours are given different wages for men and for women for the same kind of work in many companies where mostly women labours more in numbers but they are easily replaced.

The positive energy of 50 % of population can be diverted in tremendous creative work. Economic and Social status should be strengthened. In Maharashtra state the cleanliness and hygiene awareness programmes, misunderstanding and understanding about misconceptions, Social customs will be cleared under 'Asmita scheme : for providing sanitary pads to 7 Lacs girl students will be given, Asmita card for co-recession in purchasing pads. Funds are provided to 5 Lacs families for starting business in self help group upto 2019. No interest is derived on this funds.

Through this helping scheme fund will be provided for free plastic surgery of Acid attack from Oct 2014 to June 2017 almost 158 762 crore rupees were spent on 4681 cases. The products and articles prepared by self help group are sold by online apps. Honorarium for

through the sports quota. Madhav and Riya become close friends due to their association with basketball. A year later, Riya marries her childhood friend Rohan and settles in London where Rohan has a big business. Finding Delhi unbearable on grounds of losing Riya, Madhav decides to settle in his hometown and help his mother, Rani Sahiba with her school. Seeing the condition of the school – no proper classes or toilets – Madhav decides to meet local MLA Ojha for financial help, but the MLA is of no help. An opportunity comes when Ojha informs him of Bill Gates' visit to some schools in Bihar. Madhav tries his best to convince Gates to fund his schools' development, but in order to do so he has to deliver a speech, preferably in English. In the course of his struggle, he comes across Riya, who is a divorcee. Riya assists him prepare the speech. They are successful in their objective of fundraising, but, after the speech, Riya leaves a letter for him which discloses that she has lung cancer. With three months left to live, Riya leaves for New York to become a singer, a dream she wanted to pursue. After three years, it is revealed from Riya's journals that she is alive. Madhav goes in search of her in New York. After three months he finds her in a bar, working as a singer. They get married soon after. The book ends as the author visits the rural school in Dumraon three and a half years later; he discovers that it is being run successfully by Madhav and Riya, who now have a son, Shyam. *Half Girlfriend* is an interesting novel which not only motivates the youth to achieve success but also encourages them to be confident and rational whenever they are faced with pressing problems of time. For Chetan Bhagat, temporary failure in life has also a meaning because it hides the secrets of success. Madhav's advice to his son, —Don't quit. It will happen one day (P-260) bears the suggestion that failures are the pillars of success. He has warned the youth to be sensitive, alert, wise and discerning in their words and deeds; the accomplished action and the said ^{and} speech cannot be undone and unsaid. Madhav is repentant and remorseful for his uncouth, uncourteous words and harsh, unjust treatment meted out to Riya. His wish has an aura of sincerity: —I wished I had a time machine to undo my actions.....I only wanted it to un-say that sentence. I had said it in a combined state of horniness, bravado and stupidity. Well, it is also the state in which men are most of the time|| (P- 79) According to Bhagat, money is not the be-all and end-all of life. Life involves things much greater than money. Respect is one among them. One can earn respect if one lives with dignity and when he lives for others.

Anganwadi Sevikas are increased by 5 %. Women has taken lead to construct Lavoutories in various villages of Maha. Uptil 22 thousand 793 Gram panchayat, 212 Panchayat Samities are declared with constructed lavoutories Govt. granted for it 1 % reservation is declared for orphan category

Plans declared : Start up of Welfare schemes which will be provided for women Industrialist and Business purpose is declared by Maharashtra Govt. in March 2018. It includes. Grant about 15 % to 35 % will be provided for 5 yrs in five installments and it will be conditioned upto limit of small scale, medium scale business at Taluka level upto investment at 20 Laes upto 100 Laes. Concession of 2 rupees per unit of electricity charge will be provided in the region of vidharbha, Marathwada, North Maharashtra, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurgas for other remain ng districts the concession will be 1 rupee for only 5 yrs. For participation in Industry (Business) products Exhibition (State level) concession of 50 % to 75 % in rent of stall will be given and for participation in International level the concession provided will be at the limit upto 3Laes.

Exhibition organized at division level or at state level, Govt. will sanction support upto 50 % of total expenditure and for it limit will be 10 Laes atmost Business. Women will be given reservation for booking market places at Mall, Business arcades, Bussiness at Railway, Bus Stations, airport, Talkieses, Veg markets. Women MSME institution will be established to organize Training, syllabus, skill development workshops and to provide advice on requirements for starting specific unit of business.

Simply, Amitav Ghosh's *The Shadow Lines* (1988), is about an Indian family and an English family in the transitional days of 1960's covering three cities- Calcutta, London and Dhaka. Ghosh primarily focuses on the meaning of political freedom in the modern world and the force of nationalism. One might struck by the complexity of themes, destiny of narrative texture, or use of language in *The Shadow Lines*. But critics observe that Ghosh puts the very concept of nationalism and nationality, as it were, under the microscope, and analyses the ideologies, exigencies and implications inherent in it. In fact, Ghosh even questions the idea of nationalism and national boundaries while at the same time granting its existence an its operation upon human minds. The novel, according to the blurb, focuses on "nationalism, the Shadow Lines we draw between people and nations, which is both absurd illusion and a source of terrifying violence." Through the description of various political movements, with the introduction with

Some nationalists and with the description of the effect of such nationalist movements, the novelist sends the readers the question of the validity of such nationalism.

Nationalism, in modern history, movement in which the nation-state is regarded as paramount for the realization of social, economic, and cultural aspirations of a people. Nationalism is characterized principally by a feeling of community among a people, based on common descent, language, and religion. (Hans)

Congress was the first ever biggest Indian political party that included all kinds of religious people. And they had unitedly fought against the British Raj under nationalistic banner and the movement turned a success resulting the division of India. Pakistan was united for the religious nationalism instead of cultural nationalism. Read More Novel The Hindus of Erstwhile East Pakistan started shifting to West Bengal and the Muslims of West Bengal started coming to East Pakistan because of religious affinity. But the division did not make any success because the people (Hindus and Muslims) of East and West Bengal started fighting with each other. As a result of this Tridib, the narrator's mentor who had given him the eyes to see the world, was killed in the riot of East Pakistan in 1964.

Ghosh in The Shadow Lines not only gives the readers the idea of nationalism but questions the so-called nationalism. The fundamental nationalism also emerged from the character of the narrator's grandmother. She is a fundamental nationalist and wants freedom. She is very passionate for freedom. As we see that when she was young during the Swadeshi movement, she wanted to join it and could do anything for the country. She says, "I would have done this. It was for our freedom." But the author shows that the so called nationalism has no use at all. Here Thamma fails to see that nationalism has destroyed her home and spilled her blood. As she says, "we have to kill them, before they kill us." Till the end she fails to realize that national liberty in no war guarantees individual liberty.

The event of the story-personal and political are set in many countries especially England, India and Bangladesh. The raw material is provided by World War II, Indian independence, and the partition of country and subsequent riots, against which Ghosh studies the historical truths. Ghosh uses multiple narrators from whose point of view the story or novel is described. Hence, the novel falls under the study of narratology. Read More Indian English The novel, while it is being 'narrated through different narrators, creates a picture of their stored experiences of their past, or their memory in front of the reader. Hence, these narrators' narrative

technique relies on the way in which Amitav Ghosh wants them to narrate the things. The narrator grandmother's nationalist faiths fail her because she comes to realize that borders have tenuous existence, and that not even a history of bloodshed can make them real and impermeable.

A work of fiction is invariably a quest, for an identity and meaning, most of all for personal significance in a living world. In *In an Antique Land* Amitav Ghosh imposes a pattern on his own experiences in Lataifa and Nashawy, subsuming himself into a larger pattern—the twelfth century lives of a Jewish merchant and his slave in India. But *The Calcutta Chromosome* is its deliberate inversion. It is almost as if Ghosh is exorcising the gloom, which had crept upon him in the writing of *In an Antique Land*. In both the works, the chance discovery of marginal figures, lost in time, becomes the occasion for researching the historical past of ancient civilizations with their richness and complexities and also for tracing their inevitable destruction at the hands of the European conquerors.

The two worlds of science and counter-science, European rationality and Indian mythology are brought together against the backdrop of Calcutta's streets and monuments. In so doing, he is also attempting to read reality. In *The Circle of Reason*, science becomes an attempt to arrange the world into meaningful patterns. Balaram, the school teacher, equally obsessed with theories of phrenology as with the life of Louis Pasteur, is merely demonstrating what Tridib in *The Shadow Lines* describes as a desire to know all, indeed to be all, and finally to efface the border between oneself and one's image in the mirror. Both Alu and the narrator in *The Shadow Lines* must travel in order to discover themselves—Alu through a series of disasters, while the latter passes through a process of reinforcement. He thinks himself in love with Ila, but he is in fact moulded for Tridib's experiences, ending his journey through Tridib in Tridib's girl friend's arms when he finally comprehends the details of Tridib's death.

The Calcutta Chromosome documents a series of interrelated moments wherein each character feverishly attempts to reach the core of his quest, his mission. While Antar, the Egyptian computer clerk struggles to trace the adventures and disappearance of L. Murugan, the latter's search is centered around the missing links of malaria research conducted by Ross between 1895-99 and Ross becomes a symbol of scientific research that happily culminates in a discovery. Ghosh's concept of history colours all his writing. *The Circle of Reason* presents history as a collective memory, which gathers, in a symbiotic fashion all that existed in the past into all that happens in the present. His narrative method combined with his treatment of history

weaves delicate connections between different phenomena, so that no event becomes absolutely autonomous. This generates the mobility with which history traverses past and present creating an acceptable fluid pattern of time. In *The Shadow Lines*, the world of war torn London is overlaid by the memories of Calcutta and Dhaka. Letting his stories interplay with time, Ghosh achieves an unusual synthesis of time. If his first two novels move from present to past to present again and achieve a symbiotic narrative structure. In *An Antique Land* blends fiction, fact and history competently.

Ghosh writes on two parallel planes of time: one recounting his visit to Lataifa and Nasir, the other reconstructing the life of Bomma, the Indian slave. The two narratives initially seem arbitrarily connected, but they gradually illumine and complement each other. In *The Calcutta Chromosome* the mystery of the novel accentuated by the use of magic realism dissolves the boundaries between the physical and spiritual truths and explores the possibilities of existence of various levels of consciousness. The unmistakable impression that finally emerges after a careful examination of Amitav Ghosh's creative oeuvre" centers in his cultural preoccupations which provide a matrix to his potentiality. He has been persistently trying to imaginatively reconstruct the past throughout his novels with the central concern of devising the invisible threads that links humanity. Amitav Ghosh's novels implicitly suggest the need for coexistence.

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Peer Reviewed Referred and
UGC Listed Journal
(Journal No. 40776)

Handwritten signature or initials.

ISSN 2277-5730

AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March - 2019
English Part - II

IMPACT FACTOR
/ INDEXING
2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com

AJANTA PRAKASHAN

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Maugham Award for 'Miguel Street'. In 1967, his 'The Mimic Men' wins the W.H. Smith Award. In 1971 Man Booker prize for 'In a Free State' from 1971, about a gay English Civil Servant and compound wife who take a road trip through an unnamed African Country that closely resembles Idi Amin's. Uganda, won the Booker Prize that year.

For all his pessimism, Naipaul was confident that what he called "Our Universal Civilization" would prevail. In a 1992 lecture, he said his optimism derived from his belief in the idea of the pursuit of happiness, which lay at the heart of the attractiveness of the Civilization to so many outside it or on its periphery.

"It is an elastic idea, it fits all men, he said, "It implies a certain kind of Society, a certain kind of awakened spirit. So much is contained in it; the idea of the individual, responsibility, choice, the life of the intellect, the idea of vocation and perfectibility and achievement. It is an immense human idea. It cannot be reduced to a fixed system. It cannot generate fanaticism. But it is known to exist and because of that other more rigid systems in the end blow away."

Naipaul had this knack of uncovering uncomfortable truths in his writings. And it came essentially from him being an outsider. Only an outsider with keen perception and profound sights could reveal what Naipaul did. His target was mainly Third World Societies which disparagingly labelled as being half formed. He became a lightning rod for criticism by hurt. But he did not care. He laughed at his critics. But even they grudgingly exquisite prose and his mastery over the English Language. He once revealed that started working on a book, he only wrote 200 to 300 words a day, choosing utmost care and reworking passage after passage. One of his editors commented changed anything in the manuscript he submitted to her, so carefully was every word.

His book on Islam, "Among the Believers" infuriated Muslims. He was on the short list of the Nobel Prize for Several years. prominent Muslim leaders apparently stalled his getting New York's World Trade Centre, changed the public coveted prize.

The Hindu brigade rejoiced when he left calling it a 're-ordering of history'. But it is he married a Muslim. He simply wrote what

which he helps him in social activities.

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12. Translation Studies: An Overview

Prof. Manisha Vinod Kohale

SGMM College, Walgaon Dist. Amravati.

Abstract

The article quickly plots the primary schools and methodologies that make up the present scene of Translation Studies. The reason for this paper is to offer a prologue to interpretation hypothesis for the individuals who are starting their examinations in this field or whose learning of Translation Studies is unrelated. Interpretation Studies is a scholastic control that reviews the hypothesis and routine with regards to interpretation. It is, naturally, a multilingual yet in addition interdisciplinary field of concentrate since builds up associations with etymology, social investigations, logic, the data sciences, thus forth. Firstly, be that as it may, a reasonable qualification ought to be made between the thoughts of interpretation and Translation Studies. Interpretation Studies is the order that bargains with the investigation of interpretation, and interpretation is "an aptitude, a savoir-faire, that comprises in experiencing the deciphering procedure, and being equipped for taking care of the interpretation issues that emerge for each situation". The article begins with a couple of primer issues, for example, the subject of what Translation Studies is and how the order has been mapped out. Then it moves on to examine the theoretical considerations that have been developed since the second half of the 20th century, with special attention being paid to the most recent decades. In this section, which is devoted to theoretical considerations, I will review some of the fundamental issues from a) theories of equivalence and comparisons between languages; b) functionalist theories; c) discursive approaches; d) polysystem theory, descriptive studies and norms; e) cultural studies; f) philosophical theories; g) latest contributions to the field of Translation Studies; and h) interdisciplinary and integrating approaches.

1. Preliminary matters

1.1. Translation Studies and Translation

Translation Studies is a scholarly order that reviews the hypothesis and routine with regards to interpretation. It is, ordinarily, a multilingual yet in addition interdisciplinary field of concentrate since builds up associations with semantics, social investigations, reasoning, the data

...out on the examination way. As pointed out by Munday (2001: 1), the data seems, by all accounts, to be dispersed all through an unending number of books and diaries and, a few times, in writings from various controls. Luckily, so as to help defeat these disadvantages a progression of accumulations, or perusers, have been distributed (particularly in the course of the most recent two decades) to offer the analyst direction as respects the key writings. The absolute most significant instances of such distributions incorporate those by Chesterman (1989): *Readings in Translation Theory*; Lefevere (1992a): *Translation/History/Culture: A Sourcebook*; Schulte and Biguenet (1992): *Theories of Translation: An Anthology of Essays from Dryden to Derrida*; Robinson (1997a): *Western Translation Theory from Herodotus to Nietzsche*; Venuti (2000): *The Translation Studies Reader*; or Andermann and Rogers (2003): *Translation today, patterns and points of view*. Others, for example, *The Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*, by Baker (1998), and the *Dictionary of Translation Studies*, by Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997), and the new version of the *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*, distributed by Elseviere (2006) offer a depiction of the primary ideas and themes of the field. At long last, a progression of fundamental works have likewise showed up as of late that offer an exhaustive, careful and basic perspective of the control. These incorporate those by Gentzler (1993 and 2001): *Contemporary Translation Theories*; Munday (2001): *Introducing Translation Studies*; Hatim and Munday (2004): *Translation: An Advanced Resource Book*; and in Spanish, Hurtado (2001): *Traducción y Traductología*; *Introducción a la Traductología*; or Mayoral (2001): *Aspectos epistemológicos de la traducción*. A significant number of the information contained in the accompanying segments are taken from these last distributions.

sciences, thus forth. Firstly, notwithstanding, an unmistakable qualification ought to be made between the ideas of interpretation and Translation Studies. Interpretation Studies is the control that bargains with the investigation of interpretation, and interpretation is "an ability, a savoir-faire, that comprises in experiencing the deciphering procedure, and being equipped for tackling the interpretation issues that emerge for each situation".

As a control, Translation Studies is additionally polymorphic. There are various conceivable fields of study and this polymorphism implies that an assortment of methodologies can be connected. However this implies the under study and the specialist are looked with the issue of where to discover exact data, or what methodologies or creators to begin with when setting out on the examination way. As pointed out by Munday (2001: 1), the data seems, by all accounts, to be dispersed all through an unending number of books and diaries and, a few times, in writings from various controls. Luckily, so as to help defeat these disadvantages a progression of accumulations, or perusers, have been distributed (particularly in the course of the most recent two decades) to offer the analyst direction as respects the key writings. The absolute most significant instances of such distributions incorporate those by Chesterman (1989): *Readings in Translation Theory*; Lefevere (1992a): *Translation/History/Culture: A Sourcebook*; Schulte and Biguenet (1992): *Theories of Translation: An Anthology of Essays from Dryden to Derrida*; Robinson (1997a): *Western Translation Theory from Herodotus to Nietzsche*; Venuti (2000): *The Translation Studies Reader*; or Andermann and Rogers (2003): *Translation today, patterns and points of view*. Others, for example, *The Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*, by Baker (1998), and the *Dictionary of Translation Studies*, by Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997), and the new version of the *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*, distributed by Elsevier (2006) offer a depiction of the primary ideas and themes of the field. At long last, a progression of fundamental works have likewise showed up as of late that offer an exhaustive, careful and basic perspective of the control. These incorporate those by Gentzler (1993 and 2001): *Contemporary Translation Theories*; Munday (2001): *Introducing Translation Studies*; Hatim and Munday (2004): *Translation: An Advanced Resource Book*; and in Spanish, Hurtado (2001): *Traducción y Traductología; Introducción a la Traductología*; or Mayoral (2001): *Aspectos epistemológicos de la traducción*. A significant number of the information contained in the accompanying segments are taken from these last distributions.

s phonetic correlation of the ST and TT with the investigation of the social structure of the
His point is to recognize the examples of conduct behind interpretation and to recreate the
dards at work amid the interpretation procedure. A definitive point is to find laws or
clarities administering interpretation that can be useful to future interpreters and scientists. 4
is without a doubt a basic proposition in the ebb and flow inquire about field, again with
eping repercussions.

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Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal
(Journal No. 40776)

ISSN 2277-5730

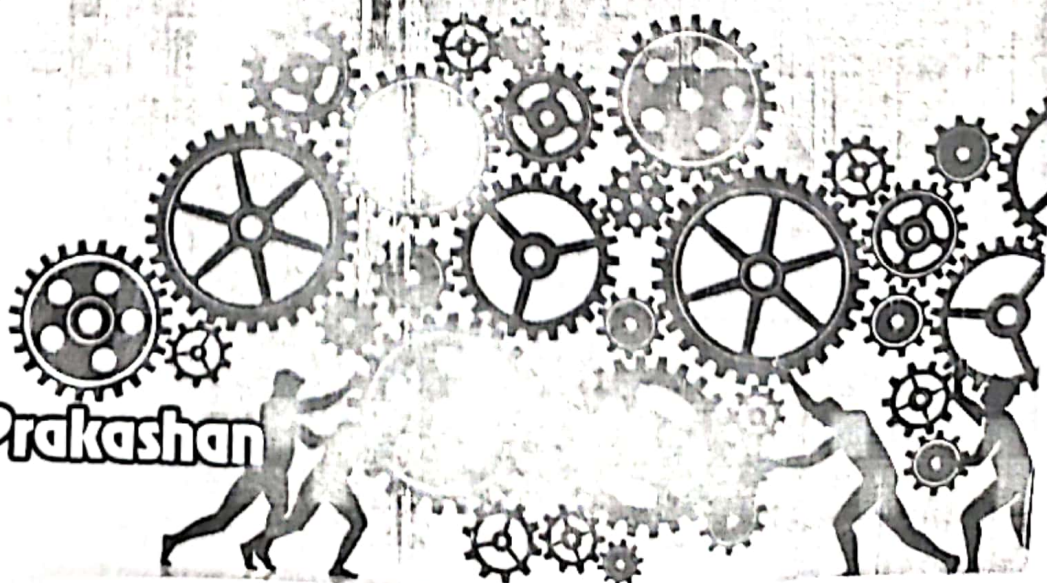
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March-2018
English

IMPACT FACTOR/ INDEXING
2018-5.5
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3. Vs Naipaul : A man always True to Himself

Dr. Prof. Manisha Kohale
SGMM College, Walgaon Tq. Dist. Amravati.

Abstract

V. S. Naipaul caused controversy in Delhi recently when he apparently endorsed the ruling Hindu Nationalist Party while his credentials as a writer are unchallenged argues William Dalrymple. his historical grasp is less sure, marred by a grave failure to recognize Islam's contribution to India.

There was some surprise in 2004, last month when Sir Vidia and Lady Naipaul turned up at the office of India's ruling Hindu Nationalist Party, the Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP), and gave what many in the Indian Press took to be a pre-election endorsement not just of the party but of the entire far rightwing Hindu revivalist programme. India was indeed surging forward under the BJP, the Noble Laureate was quoted as saying, and yes, he was quite happy being 'appropriated' by the party.

More striking still was the quote attributed to Naipaul about the destruction of the Babri Masjid, Babur's Mosque, in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, a decade ago : "Ayodhya is a sort of passion", he said, "Any passion is to be encouraged. Passion leads to creativity". For a man whose work contains many eloquent warnings of the dangers of misplaced political passions - the Islamic Revolution in Iran to take just one example this might appear to be a surprising volte face, especially when one considers the horrific anti-muslim programs that followed Ayodhya, when BJP mobs went on the rampage across India and Muslims were hunted down by armed thugs, burned alive in their homes, scalded by acid bombs or knifed in the streets. By the time the army was brought in, at least 1400 people had been slaughtered in Bombay alone.

V. S. Naipaul, the award winning writer born in Trinidad who settled in England and wrote an astonishing number of great novels and scarring works of non-fiction, died over the weekend at the age of 85. After publishing a Novel, The Mystic Masseur and a Number of short stories about Trinidad in the late 1950's, he began writing the books that with their near flawless prose and withering insights, would ensure his reputation as one of the most important writers of the 20th Century.

A house for Mr. Biswas his first Novel fictionalized account of the life of his father, who worked as a journalist in Trinidad. Naipaul won the Booker Prize for this novel which includes the story of an Indian servant who travel to Washington with the diplomat; he serves, about issues of power and sex in Africa. A bend in the River (1979) got Naipaul compared to Joseph Conrad and also attacked for his depiction of a continent deterioratings, thanks to dictatorship and the legacy of colonialism.

The Enigma of Arrival (1987) recounts Naipaul's journey to England an gives an account of his life in the English Countryside, where he eventually settled, too slow. But it contains some of his most stunning writing. India : A Millon Mutinies Now (1990), One of the great travel books ever written shows a real generosity of spirit, letting people's own narratives come through, often at great length without too much judgment or analysis.

Naipaul also wrote a huge number of time essays some times on writers, sometimes on places he travelled. Many of them are collected in 'The Writer and the World'.

The Noble Laureate, V.S. Naipaul passed away at his home London. He was Eighty-Five years old. He is popularly known for his documentation upon the migrations of people which is the unraveling of the British Empire. His ideas of beliefs, its clash over unbeliefs are as popular as his fictional and non-fictional works.

His death was confirmed by his family. In many ways embodying the contradictions of the post colonial world, Naipaul was born of Indian ancestry in Trinidad. He went to Oxford University on a Scholarship and lived the rest at his life in England. There he forged one of the most illustrious literary careers of the last half century. Knighthood was honoured in 1990. Compared in his life time to Conrad, Dickens and Tolstoy, he was also a lightning rod for criticism. His portrayals of Third World disarray as apologies for colonial are mostly read. Yet Naipaul exempted neither colonizer nor colonized from his scrutiny. He wrote of the arrogance of the colonizers. He exposed the self-deception. He exposed ethical ambiguities of the liberation movements that swept across Africa and the Caribbean in their wake. He brought to his work moral urgency. His novelist's attentiveness to individual lives and triumphs was really remarkable.

He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2001. The Swedish Academy described him as "a literary circumnavigator, only ever really at home in himself, in his inimitable voice. Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipaul was born on August 17, 1932. In Trinidad, his paternal

grandfather had emigrated from India in the 1880's as an indentured servant to work on the Sugar plantations. His father seepersad was newspaper reporter for the Trinidad Guardian and an aspiring fiction writers who as a child was luckily allowed to go to school. His older brother was sent to work in the canefields and his sister remained illiterate. His mother, Droapatie Capildeo was from a large, prosperous family and when was 6 the family moved in with them in a big house in Port of Spain. His first years in England in the 1950's were full of panic and anxiety. In 1952, while at University College, Oxford, he had a mental breakdown.

'Before I became secure as a writer, it was a long unbroken period of melancholy' he told, The New Yorker in 1994. His first Novel, "The Mystic Masseur" (1967), about Ganesh Ramsumair, a failed school teacher who becoms a masseur and later guru and politician in Trinidad was well received. Naipaul published a book every year or two for much of his career. His breakthrough was his joyous, deeply autobiographical fourth Novel, "A House for Mr. Biswas" (1961). It was set in Trinidad and it is the story of a middle-aged journalist's efforts to free himself of his dependence on his wife's wealthier, domineering family and lay claim to his own corner of the world.

Yet he was not 30, the book placed Naipaul's standing among the most important writers of his generation. In 'The Times' in 1971, Nadine Gordimer, the South African Novelist and later a fellow Nobel Laureate called it magnificent. It was published by the Modern Library of 20th Century classics. In 1996, two months after the death of his first wife, Naipaul married Nadira Khannum Alvi a divorced Pakistani Journalist more than 20 yrs his junior she survives him.

In 1955 Naipaul married Patricia Hale, an English woman he had met at Oxford. The two were extremely close but their relationship was puzzling to outsiders, many of whom saw her as self-effacing. Although she often travelled with Naipaul, Hale is mentioned only once in his books and not by name. The couple never had children. Naipaul began writing nonfiction in 1960's. "I thought if I didn't have this resource of nonfiction I would have come to the end of my material." In 1964 Naipaul published the first of three travelogues about India, "An Area of Darkness".

Naipaul began to travel in Africa in the 1970's. His collection "In a Free State" from 1971, about a gay English Civil Servant and a 'Compound Wife' who take a road trip through an unnamed African Country that closely resembles Idi Amin's Ugands, won the Booker Prize that year. In 1957, his first Novel 'The Mystic Masseur' was published. In 1959, he wins Somerset

- ✓ Maugham Award for 'Miguel Street'. In 1967, his 'The Mimic Men' wins the W.H. Smith Award. In 1971 Man Booker prize for 'In a Free State' from 1971, about a gay English Civil Servant and compound wife who take a road trip through an unnamed African Country that closely resembles Idi Amin's. Uganda, won the Booker Prize that year.

For all his pessimism, Naipaul was confident that what he called "Our Universal Civilization" would prevail. In a 1992 lecture, he said his optimism derived from his belief in the idea of the pursuit of happiness, which lay at the heart of the attractiveness of the Civilization to so many outside it or on its periphery.

"It is an elastic idea, it fits all men, he said, "It implies a certain kind of Society, a certain kind of awakened spirit. So much is contained in it; the idea of the individual, responsibility, choice, the life of the intellect, the idea of vocation and perfectibility and achievement. It is an immense human idea. It cannot be reduced to a fixed system. It cannot generate fanaticism. But it is known to exist and because of that other more rigid systems in the end blow away."

Naipaul had this knack of uncovering uncomfortable truths in his writings. And it came essentially from him being an outsider. Only an outsider with keen perception and profound insights could reveal what Naipaul did. His target was mainly Third World Societies which he disparagingly labelled as being half formed. He became a lightning rod for criticism by those he hurt. But he did not care. He laughed at his critics. But even they grudgingly admired his exquisite prose and his mastery over the English Language. He once revealed that after he had started working on a book, he only wrote 200 to 300 words a day, choosing every word with utmost care and reworking passage after passage. One of his editors confessed that she rarely changed anything in the manuscript he submitted to her, so carefully and precisely thought out was every word.

His book on Islām, "Among the Believers" infuriated much of the Islamic World. Though he was on the short list of the Nobel Prize for Several years, opposition to his candidature by prominent Muslim leaders apparently stalled his getting the award. But the terrorist attack on New York's World Trade Centre, changed the public mood and soon after-wards, he got the coveted prize.

The Hindu brigade rejoiced when he lent support to the destruction of the Babri Masjid, calling it a 're-ordering of history'. But it is difficult to put a label on Naipaul, Anti Islam ? But he married a Muslim. He simply wrote what he said. And if those insights hurt, too bad ! As

Shakespeare put it "To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night, the day. Thou can't then be false to any man." That was Vidia Naipaul, true to himself.

In the mid 1960's, he made his initial trip to India, resulting in his "An Area of Darkness". He was still in his twenties. The book offended a lot of Indians for its rather unflattering portrayal of the land of his forefathers. His observation, during a train journey, of people squatting near the railway tracks, mug or lota of water in hand, baring their bottoms, while doing their morning business, upset many. The trouble is that it was true then and is still true today, half a century later.

In 2008, he authorized biography 'The World is what it is'. It is published by Patrick French. His quest was a turn The Imagined into Seer.

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March - 2019

2018-19



Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC
Listed Journal (Journal No. 40776)



ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL
MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH
JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March - 2019
Marathi Part - I

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2018-19
www.ajfactor.com

Ajanta Prakashan

२८. महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले यांचे सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक योगदान

डॉ. अरविंद जोशी

संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, वलगांव.

सामाजिक क्रांतीचे अग्रणी ज्योतिराव गोविंदराव फुले यांचा जन्म १८२७ मध्ये पुणे येथे झाला. त्यांचे शिक्षण शालांत परिक्षेपर्यंत झाले. बहुजन समाज शिक्षणाच्या अभावी प्रगती पासून वंचित आहे हे लक्षात घेऊन त्यांनी शिक्षण प्रसाराचे कार्य केले आणि तेथूनच शैक्षणिक कार्याला त्यांनी सुरुवात केली. त्याच्याच भाग म्हणून १८४८ मध्ये अस्पृश्यांसाठी त्यांनी शाळा काढली. म. फुलेंनी शैक्षणिक कार्याबरोबर सामाजिक परिवर्तनावर सुद्धा भर दिला. त्यांच्या काळात व्यक्तीचे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, शैक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक जीवन जातिव्यवस्थेच्या तटबंदीनी बंदिस्त केले होते. गरीब समाज कष्टाचे जीवन जगत होता. गरीब, दिन, दलित शेतकरी, शेतमजूर शिक्षणाचा अभाव अंधश्रद्धा यामुळे समाज शोषित बनला होता. यावर म. फुलेंनी प्रखर टिका केलेली आहे.

म. ज्योतिबा फुले ज्या काळात समाजसुधारणेच्या कार्यासाठी उभे राहिले तो काळ म्हणजे अंधाऱ्या रात्रीचा प्रवास होता. मानवी नितीमुल्ये पायदळी तुडविली जात होती. सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक दर्जा पूर्णतः खालावलेला होता. स्त्रियांना शैक्षणिक अधिकार व हक्क भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेत दिसून येत नव्हते. तेव्हा स्त्री ही सुसंस्कारीत असावी लागते. त्याकरीता त्यांनी पुणे येथे मुलींची पहिली शाळा काढली व शैक्षणिक कार्याला सुरुवात केली. स्त्री शिक्षणाचे हे महान कार्य ज्योतिबा व सावित्रीबाई फुले यांनी कुठल्याही विरोधाची पर्वा न करता अहोरात्र सुरु ठेवले. म. फुलेंनी बालविवाह, बालहत्या, केशवपन सतीप्रथा या अनिष्ट प्रथांवर प्रखर टिका केली. म. फुले व सावित्रीबाई फुले यांच्या सर्व क्रांतीकार्याचे केंद्र पुणे हे होते. विद्येशिवाय कोणत्याही प्रकारची प्रगती शक्य नाही हे त्यांनी अचूक ओळखून तळागाळातील गरीब लोकांकरिता व स्त्रीशिक्षणाने त्यांनी आपल्या अलौकिक क्रांती कार्याचा प्रारंभ केला. शिक्षण हे समाज परिवर्तनाचे एक अत्यंत प्रभावी असे साधन आहे. असे सांगणारा भारतातील पहिला शिक्षणतज्ञ म्हणजे म. फुले होय.

म. फुले हे मराठी लेखक, विचारवंत आणि समाजसुधारक होते. त्यांनी सत्यशोधक समाज नावाची संस्था स्थापन केली. शेतकरी आणि बहुजन समाजाच्या समस्यांना केंद्रस्थानी ठेऊन पुरोगामी विचारांची मांडणी केली आणि महाराष्ट्रातील स्त्री शिक्षणाची मुहूर्तमेढ रोवली म्हणूनच जनतेने त्यांना महात्मा ही उपाधी बहाल केली. कोणताही धर्म ईश्वराने निर्माण केलेला नाही. आणि चार्तवर्ण्य व जातीभेद ही निर्मीती मानवानेच केलेली आहे. असे रोखठोकपणे बोलतांना मात्र या विश्वाची निर्मिती करणारी कोणची तरी शक्ती आहे अशी त्यांची विचारसरणी होती. मानवाने गुण्यागोविंदाने राहावे असे त्यांचे मत होते. नीती हाच मानवी जीवनाचा आधार आहे हा विचार मांडणारे ज्योतिराव हे एक तत्त्वचिंतक असे व्यक्तिमत्व होते.

ज्योतिराव फुले यांनी इ. स. १८६३ मध्ये अशा बहिष्कृत महिलांसाठी पुण्यात एका आश्रमाची स्थापना केली. त्यात अशा स्त्रियांना आश्रय तर लाभलाच पण तेथे त्यांना लिहिणे, वाचणे व काही उपयुक्त हस्त व्यवसायाचे शिक्षण मिळण्याची सोय उपलब्ध झाली. अशा प्रकारे काही अंशी तरी त्या स्त्रियांना स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे राहण्याची व थोडे अर्थाजन करण्याची संधी लाभली. ज्योतिरावांनी मागील शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात अनाथ बालके, निराधार, आश्रयहीन महिला यांच्या संरक्षण व संवर्धनाचे हे जे महान कार्य केले ते अत्यंत प्रेरणादायी ठरले. ज्योतिरावांना उघड्या डोळ्यांनी मानवजातीची ही प्रचंड हानी, नासधूस पाहावी लागत होती. यावर कुणाचाच ताबा नव्हता. आजच्या सारखे प्रतिबंधात्मक उपाय त्याकाळी प्रगत नव्हते. बालविवाह, यासारख्या समस्या त्यांना स्वस्थ बसू देत नव्हत्या. तत्कालीन रुढी परंपरेवर कठोर टिका त्यांनी केली. व त्यातून बहुजन समाजाला बाहेर काढण्यासाठी आटोकाट प्रयत्न केले. म. फुलेंनी पुण्यात १८६४ मध्ये सारस्वत ब्राम्हण समाजात पहिला पुर्नविवाह घडवून आणला. या ब्राम्हण जातीच्या पुर्नविवाहात त्यांचा सिंहाचा वाटा होता. शेतकरी हा केवळ सरकारी धोरणामुळेच किंवा दुष्काळामुळेच नागवला गेलेला नाहीतर त्यांचे सर्वांगाने शोषण होत आहे. हे शोषण शेतकऱ्यांच्या अज्ञानामुळे व त्याला विद्या नसल्यामुळे होत आहे. त्यांची या सर्व गुलामगिरीतून मुक्तता करण्यासाठी सामाजिक परिवर्तन होणे आवश्यक आहे. असे त्यांचे ठाम मत होते. शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रश्न त्यांनी सरकारपुढे मांडले व त्या विषयावर त्यांनी शेतकऱ्यांचा आसुड हा ग्रंथ लिहून सरकारचे व जनतेचे या प्रश्नाकडे लक्ष वेधून घेतले.

सारांश

भारतातील महान शिक्षणतज्ञ म्हणून ज्यांची ओळख आहे त्यांच्या कार्याचा संक्षिप्त आढावा देण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. स्त्रियांवरील अत्याचारावर उपाय म्हणून स्त्रियांनाही शिक्षण मिळाले पाहिजे, केशवपन जरठविवाह, सतीप्रथा या कुप्रथांच्या विरोधात त्यांनी सतत कार्य केले, समाजाच्या अनिष्ट प्रथा वाईट चालिरीती यावर त्यांनी कडाडून हल्ला केला. त्यांनी सामाजिक विषमतेविरुद्ध बंड पुकारले. भारतीय समाजाची उन्नती व्हायची असेल तर स्त्रियांची मानसिक, सामाजिक गुलामगिरी नष्ट करून त्यांच्या विकासाचा मार्ग खुला करून दिला पाहिजे हि त्यांची धारण होती. भारतीय समाजाचा हा महान क्रांतीकारी, सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचा योद्धा २७ नोव्हेंबर १८९० साली, काळाच्या पडद्याआड झाला.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LEVEL OF ASPIRATION OF ACADEMIC STUDENTS

Prof. Vasant B. Thakare

Director of Physical Education
Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidhyalaya,
Walgaon, Amravati, Maharashtra (India)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to compare the Level of Aspiration of Arts, Commerce and Science Students. For the present study researcher had collected data on sixty academic students i.e. 20 arts students, 20 commerce students and 20 science students from Sant Gadge Maharaj mahavidhyalaya, Walgaon, Amravati. Subjects were selected with purposive sampling methods from various under graduate courses. The age of the subjects were ranged between 18 to 25 years. Administration of the test: To see the level of aspiration researcher has selected 'The level of aspiration measure test' which was constructed by Mahesh Bhargava and M. A. Shah. In order to find out the significant difference between various academic students the analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied at 0.05 level of significance. Above table revealed that there was significant difference in different faculty students as obtained F-ratio was 12.886 which was higher than that of required tabulated 'F' value of 3.158 at .05 level of significance with (2,57) degree of freedom. Comparison amongst all the three faculty students with aspiration level shows significance difference as the calculated 'F' value is 12.886 which were greater than the tabulated 'F' value 3.158. While seeing the mean we can say that, the mean level of aspiration of commerce students (4.53) is better than science students (4.125) and least in arts students (3.62) as the aspiration level was measured by NTRS (Number of times, the goal reach score), the number of times where his actual score is equal or more than the expected score commerce student shows dominant in achieving a definite goal set by them this may be due to their hardworking, bravery appearance and analytical work most probably they were courageous in nature once they set their goal they strive to achieve by anyhow and last achieved it as compared to science and arts students

Keyword: Level of Aspiration, Arts, Commerce and Science Students.

INTRODUCTION

The human body has been a subject of study for thousands of years. However, only the introduction of the concept of body "compartments" and progression from the study of corpses led to the increasingly precise quantification of the physique of the live person. Evolution from numerous theories, advanced approaches and techniques as well as sophisticated instruments has resulted in increasingly precise study of human subjects. Not only the body structure is influencing factor for the development of performance but also some other factors like aggression, anxiety, level of aspiration etc. also plays an important role for the development of performance of academic.

A classroom has students of various levels of intelligence which conclude the level of acquired learning. More intelligent students have their different ways of thinking, responding and strengthening the curricular matter and less intelligent students have their own different

ways of grasping information and knowledge, therefore their learning strategies help them do bow easily.

Psychological behavior is considered as one of the most important variable affecting the students in academics. Psychological behavior can be stated as the way individuals imagine, perceive, distinguish, recognize, think and behave. With the help of psychological behavior an individual grasps the information and tries to process information (conceptualization). Psychological behaviors serve as relatively stable indicators of how learners perceive, interact with and respond to the learning environment. Optimum learning depends on a variety of factors like past learning, stage of development, nature of material, individual differences, level of aspiration, etc. So, individualized learning is strongly related with the characteristics of the learner, his or her cognitive style. Psychology of students has been identified as one of the most pertinent factors that affect students' learning preference. Like other psychological phenomena, motivational factors are important in directing individual behavior consciously and make him strive to perform certain type of activity in order to achieve a definite goal. Every one aims at reaching a definite goal or excellence in performance and doing so, he sets a desire for distinction which has an inner structure known as 'Level of Aspiration' (LOA).

Level of Aspiration can be refers to the assessment of an individual of his own abilities in achieving certain level of performance or certain expected goals. It presupposes of a goal which an individual is sets up for himself, the goals may be either too high or too low or somewhere between these two extremes. The level of aspiration is generally measured in terms of goal discrepancy score, when goal discrepancy score is very high or low, it may be said that one is merely imaginative, fantastic, unrealistic, below or above his self esteem, on the contrary, when the actual performance and expectance of the individual is about the same, it may be said that an individual is realistic and practical in life. Thus, setting the level of aspiration may itself motivate an individual to achieve his best level.

Hence, the researcher had carried out the study "comparative study of level of aspiration of academic students"

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subject:

For the present study researcher had collected data on sixty academic students i.e. 20 arts students, 20 commerce students and 20 science students from Sant Gadge Maharaj mahavidhyalaya, Walgaon, Amravati. Subjects were selected with purposive sampling methods from various under graduate courses. The age of the subjects were ranged between 18 to 25 years.

Administration of the test

Level of Aspiration:

To see the level of aspiration researcher has selected 'The level of aspiration measure test' which was constructed by Mahesh Bhargava and M. A. Shah. The booklet of level of aspiration consists of twelve pages. The first page of the level of aspiration booklet contains general information's of the tester, instructions to the respondent and the scoring table while remaining eleven pages contains the performance sheet of this measure which are arranged in order of trial numbers. Each sheet contains 50 circles subject has to draw lines in these circles, so that they may appear like human face. For each trial 30 seconds are allotted, after

completing the task subject was asked to count the completed faces and enter it in the lower box. First trail will be treated as a practice trial. In the next trails subject have to do the same things along with to put the number of faces in the upper box which you intend to complete within 30 seconds time duration on the basis of last actual performance. Thus you have to complete 10 trials for actual work and the same were collected back after having filled by the academic students.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

In order to find out the significant difference between various academic students the analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied at 0.05 level of significance.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE IN LEVEL OF ASPIRATION AMONG ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE STUDENTS

Table- 2

Source of Variation	df	Sum of Square	Mean Sum of Square	F-Ratio
Between Groups	2	43.296	21.648	12.886*
Within Groups	57	95.76	1.68	

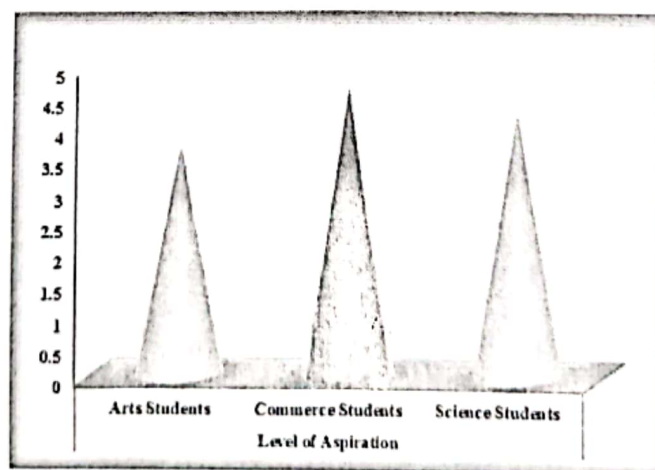
* Significant at .05 level.

$$F_{0.05(2, 57)} = 3.158$$

Above table revealed that there was significant difference in different faculty students as obtained F-ratio was 12.886 which was higher than that of required tabulated 'F' value of 3.158 at .05 level of significance with (2,57) degree of freedom.

Since the one-way analysis of variance was found to be significant in related to level of aspiration.

Graph



Means of Level of Aspiration of Arts, Commerce & Science Students

Conclusion

Comparison amongst all the three faculty students with aspiration level shows significance difference as the calculated 'F' value is 12.886 which were greater than the tabulated 'F' value 3.158. While seeing the mean we can say that, the mean level of aspiration of commerce students (4.53) is better than science students (4.125) and least in arts students (3.62) as the aspiration level was measured by NTRS (Number of times the goal reach score), the number of times where his actual score is equal or more than the expected score commerce student shows dominant in achieving a definite goal set by them this may be due to their hardworking, bravery appearance and analytical work most probably they were courageous in nature once they set their goal they strive to achieve by anyhow and last achieved it as compared to science and arts students.

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#08001

Peer Reviewed Referred
and UGC Listed Journal
(Journal No. 40776)

ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL
MULTIDISCIPLINARY QUARTERLY
RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March - 2019
Marathi Part - II

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com

Ajanta Prakashan

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प्रा. सौ. प्रिया श्रीकांत खोरगडे

गृहअर्थशास्त्र विभाग, संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, वलगाव, जि. अमरावती.

आजच्या धकाधकीच्या जीवनामध्ये तणाव ही समाजाला भेडसावणारी एक प्रमुख समस्या बनली आहे. प्रत्येकाने आपल्या आयुष्यात तणावाचा अनुभव कधी ना कधी लहान-थोर, पुरुष-स्त्रीया सर्वांनाच कमी-जास्त प्रमाणात होत असतोच. आपल्यावरील तणाव आपल्या शारीरिक व मानसिक आरोग्यावर अनिष्ट परिणाम तर करतोच पण त्याबरोबर समस्या व विकृती यांनाही तो प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्षरित्या जबाबदार असतो.

तणाव म्हणजे काय? तर कोणताही प्रसंग अथवा प्रासंगिक बदलाला आपण दिलेला नकारात्मक शारीरिक व भावनिक प्रतिसाद म्हणजे तणाव होय.

तणाव निर्माण करणारा प्रसंग मोठाच असला पाहिजे असे नाही तर आपल्याला क्षुल्लक वाटणारा प्रसंगदेखील एखाद्या व्यक्तीमध्ये तणाव निर्माण करू शकतो. उदा. दूध ऊतू जाणे, नेहमीची बस चुकणे, कार्यालयात जायला उशीर होणे, मोबाईल लगेच न लागणे, अभ्यास न होणे इ. परिस्थितीत बदल झाल्यामुळे अशी अवस्था निर्माण झाली.

तणाव निर्माण होण्याची मुख्यतः दोन कारणे असतात. बाह्य कारण व आंतरिक कारण.

बाह्य कारण

उदा. कामाच्या ठिकाणचे व घरातील वातावरण, आर्थिक स्थिती, सामाजिक समस्या, प्रकृती अस्वास्थ्य इ.

आंतरिक कारण

स्वभावातील काही दोषांमुळे नेहमीची परिस्थिती देखील कसे तणाव निर्माण करू शकते. जसे, आत्मविश्वास अभाव, आव्हानात्मक परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली की व्यक्ती तणावग्रस्त होते.

हळवेपणा, लाजणे, न्यूनगंड, आपल्यापेक्षा श्रेष्ठ व्यक्तीच्या सान्निध्यात राहणे इत्यादी प्रकारच्या तणावामुळे आपल्या शरीरावर दुष्परिणाम होतो. ह्या दुष्परिणामाची दोन गटात विभागणी केली जाते.

- १) शारीरिक :- पित्ताचा विकार, भूक न लागणे, वजन कमी होणे, दमा, रक्तदाब, मधुमेह, मुत्रपिंड आदींचे विकार
- २) मानसिक :- लगेच दमणे, अतिरिक्त राग येणे, विकृत व्यक्तीमत्त्व, निरुत्साह, उदासिनता, निद्रानाश, विस्मरण, भावनाविवशता इ.

तणावाचे परिणाम

मानसोपचार तज्ञ आपल्याला आपले घातक दृष्टिकोन बदलण्यासाठी अशा दृष्टिकोनाची सत्यता तपासण्यास मदत करतो. सोप्या भाषेत ह्या दृष्टिकोनाचा प्रतिपक्ष विचारण्यात उत्तेजन देतो. उदा. प्रत्येक गोष्टीत १००% यशस्वी होणे इष्ट आहे की अत्यावश्यक आहे? मनुष्याच्या कोणत्याही अवगुणांवरून त्याला संपूर्ण वाद ठरविणे कितपत योग्य आहे? आजुबाजुंची परिस्थिती खडतर आहे की, भयंकर आहे? आपण आपल्या आजुबाजुला घडणाऱ्या घटनांचा अर्थ लावणे व मूल्यमापन किती

घातक पद्धतींनी करत आहोत याची जाणीव तर करून देतोच पण ते बदलण्यासाठी अनेक वैचारिक, भावनिक व वर्तवणूक तंत्रे पण शिकवितो.

या सर्व ताण-तणावामुळे आपल्या तंदुरुस्तीवर खूपच परिणाम होतो. ताण-तणावाच्या आपल्या मनाच्या आणि शरीराच्या नेहमीच्या स्थितीवर खूपच पगडा असतो. त्यामुळे ताण खूब वाढल्यावर आपली तंदुरुस्ती दासळू शकते. तणावामुळे आपल्या मज्जासंस्थेवर दुष्परिणाम होतात. त्यामुळे उच्च रक्तदाब, डोळे दुखणे, भूक न लागणे, मानसिक दबाव अशा अनेक व्यर्थीची शक्यता निर्माण होते. अति नैराश्यही अतिशय गंभीर बाब आहे. नैराश्य माणसाला व्यसनाधीनतेकडे सुद्धा घेऊन जाऊ शकते. नोकरी जाण्याची शक्यता, कौटुंबिक समस्या, पैशाची चणचण, जवळच्या व्यक्तीचे आजारपण ही नैराश्याची कारणे होऊ शकतात.

या सर्व ताण-तणावांचा खोलवर अभ्यास करून त्यांच्यापासून मुक्तता कशी मिळविता येईल.

- १) दोषारोपांकडे दुर्लक्ष करा.
- २) नैराश्याला दूर ठेवा
- ३) काळजीला दूर ठेवा
- ४) अलिप्ततेला दूर ठेवा
- ५) टिका-टिपणीला दूर ठेवा
- ६) द्विधा मनःस्थितीकडे दुर्लक्ष करा.
- ७) संतापाला दूर ठेवा

तणाव व्यवस्थापनासाठी व्यायाम, योग, आराम, झोप, समाजामध्ये मिसळणे, तडजोड करणे, आहे तसे स्वीकार करणे, दृष्टिकोन बदलणे, डॉक्टरांचा सल्ला ह्याशिवाय दैनंदिन आहारामध्ये थोडे बदल केल्याने बराच चांगला गुण दिसून येतो. एकाच वेळी भरपूर जेवण करणे टाळावे व तेच अन्न थोडे थोडे दिवसभरात तीन-चार वेळा घ्यावे.

तणाव हा सर्वच जण केव्हा ना केव्हा अनुभवतात. जीवनशैलीत झालेल्या बदलांमुळे तणावाचे दुष्परिणाम होतात.

सारांश

तणावग्रस्त जीवनाचा पुरुष व मुलांपेक्षा महिलांवर जास्त परिणाम होतो. चाळीशी नंतर स्त्री प्रौढत्व व वृद्धत्व यांच्या उंबरठ्यावर उभी असते. या काळात चालणे-फिरणे कमी झाल्यामुळे अतःस्त्राव कमी होत असल्यामुळे बाह्यरूपात बदल व्हायला सुरुवात होते. तणावामुळे हृदयाची गती वाढते. कामातील एकाग्रता कमी होते. तणावामुळे हळूहळू नेहमीच्या शरीर कार्यात अनियमितपणा येतो.

जर ह्यावर उपाय करणे शक्य असेल तर तो करायचा. नसेल तर जी गोष्ट आपल्या हातात नाही त्याचा त्रास करून घ्यायचा नाही. फार तर गोष्टीच्या परिणामांची तीव्रता कशी कमी करता येईल ह्याकडे लक्ष द्यायचे. कधी कधी ताणाच्या कुकरच्या शिट्ट्या होऊ देणही बर असतं. नाहीतर वाफ आत साठत राहून स्फोट व्हायची भीती असते. वाफ निर्माण होणारच नाही हे होण जरा आवश्यक वाटत.

संदर्भ सूची

१. ताण-तणाव आणि आपण, डॉ. वैशाली चव्हाण
२. चिंता सोडा, सुखाने जगा, डेल कर्निजी
३. 'स' सुखाचा, जॉन ग्रे.

आनंदवन, वरोरा येथील पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन, एक अभ्यास

डॉ. कीर्ती सदार

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक पदव्युत्तर शिक्षण विभाग, क.का.सं.वि., रामटेक

प्रस्तावना

वरोरा येथील आनंदवन हे जगातल्या सर्वोत्कृष्ट ठिकाणांपैकी एक आहे. अनेक दलित, पिडीत, कुष्ठरोगी येथे राहतात. बाबा आमटे आणि साधनाताई आमटे यांनी आनंदवनमध्ये समाजासाठी नंदनवन उभारलेले आहे. येथे प्रचंड वेगात भरपूर मोठ चांगलं काम चालत, औद्योगिक, शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक अशा सर्वच क्षेत्रात चांगलं कार्य होत आहे.

आनंदवनातील लोकांचा दुर्गम आत्मविश्वास, विकासाची नेमकी दिशा आणि त्याला लाभलेलं सुयोग्य नेतृत्व ही आनंदवनाची वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत. सगळीकडे हिरवळ फुलझाडे, फळझाडे, शेती आहे. शेतीमध्ये जास्तीत जास्त नैसर्गिक खते वापरली जातात. आनंदवनमध्ये पाण्याचे सुयोग्य व्यवस्थापन केले जाते. प्लॅस्टीकचा पूर्णवापर चांगल्या प्रकाराने केला जातो. तसाच सांडपाण्याचाही उपयोग करतात. येथे पर्यावरण संवर्धनाची विशेष काळजी घेतल्या जाते. मृत प्राणी, पशुपक्षी, मानव यांचा दहनविधी न करता दफन करून त्यावर झाड लावून पर्यावरणाच संवर्धन केले जाते, हे विशेष आहे.

व्याख्या

पर्यावरण म्हणजे सभोवताली परिस्थिती होय. परिस्थितीमध्ये अनेक सजीव, निर्जिव, नैसर्गिक किंवा मानवनिर्मित अशा अनेक घटकांचा समावेश होतो. मराठी विश्वकोष 'वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारचे जीवसमुह, जीवसृष्टी व मानवी समाज जेथे राहतात व विकसित होतात, त्या परिसरातील सर्व घटकांना पर्यावरण म्हणतात' नैसर्गिक साधनसंपदेचा सुयोग्य आणि नियोजनबद्ध उपयोग आणि टाकावू पदार्थांचे परिशीलन करून पर्यावरणाची गुणवत्ता टिकवून ठेवण्याकरिता त्यांचे पुनःचक्रीकरण व पुनःउपयोग करण्याची प्रक्रिया म्हणजे पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन होय.

आवश्यकता व महत्त्व

बाबा आमटे यांचं स्वप्न जमिनीत रूजविणाऱ्या प्रयोगशील हातांची ही गोष्ट उभ्या देशाला प्रेरणा देणारी आहे. आनंदवन हे एक प्रयोगवन आहे. अपार कष्ट आणि नाविन्यपूर्ण प्रयोग हे त्याच वैशिष्ट्य आहे. आनंदवन उभं करण्यात बऱ्याच व्यक्तींचे हात लागलेले आहे. आनंदवनात पर्यावरण संरक्षण संवर्धनाची विशेष काळजी घेण्यात येते. टाकाऊ वस्तुंचा पुनर्वापर येथे केला जातो.

मानवी जीवनात पर्यावरणाचा महत्त्वाचा वाटा आहे. आनंदवन येथील पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन हे एक आदर्श व्यवस्थापन आहे. आनंदवन येथील पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापनाचा आदर्श ठेवून आपले गाव, शहर पर्यायाने राष्ट्राचा विकास साधण्यास मदत

होईल. प्रदुषणमुक्त राष्ट्र निर्माण होण्यास काही मदत होईल. तसेच तेथील विविध पर्यावरणपुरक प्रकल्पांचा अभ्यास करून त्याचे अनुकरण केल्यास पर्यावरणासाठी ते पुरकच ठरेल.

उद्दिष्टे

१. आनंदवनातील वन्य जीवांचा (प्राणी, पक्षी, झाडे, इ.) पर्यावरणाशी संबंधित अभ्यास करणे.
२. आनंदवन येथील पर्यावरण आणि वृक्ष संवर्धनाच्या कार्यपद्धतीचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. आनंदवन येथील पाणी व्यवस्थापनाचा अभ्यास करणे.
४. आनंदवन येथील पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापनाचा अभ्यास करणे.

आनंदवन येथील पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन

आनंदवन येथील एकूण लोकसंख्या २५०० च्या जवळपास आहे. त्यापैकी १३५० कुष्ठरोगी आहेत. तर ५०० अंध, अपंग, मुकबधीर आहेत. तेथे वास्तव्यास असलेली प्रत्येक व्यक्ती पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापनाबाबत जागरूक आहे.

आनंदवन येथे सगळीकडे हिरवळ दिसते. तेथे जास्तीत जास्त प्रमाणात झाडे लावलेली आहेत व त्या झाडांची निगा चांगल्या प्रकारे घेतली जाते. रस्त्याच्या दुतर्फा झाडे आहेत, फळझाडे, शेती, फुलबागा आहेत.

आनंदवन येथील हवा शुद्ध आहे. आनंदवन येथे वृक्षारोपण बरेचदा केले जाते. प्रत्येकाच्या जन्मदिवशी वृक्षारोपण केले जाते. तेथे झाडाच्या लाकडापासून फर्निचर तसेच शोभेच्या वेगवेगळ्या वस्तु बनविल्या आहेत. आनंदवन येथे झाडांची निगा राखण्यासाठी प्रत्येक माणुस काळजी घेतो. झाडांना गांडूळ खत देणे, गवत काढणे, कचरा साफ करणे अशा प्रकारे निगा राखली जाते. आनंदवन येथे आंबा, संत्री, पेरू, चिकू, लिंबू, बोर, फणस, आवळा इ. प्रकारचे फलोत्पादन केले जाते. तसेच मोगरा, शेंवंती, गुलाब अशा प्रकारच्या फुलझाडांपासून मोठ्या प्रमाणात फुलांचे उत्पादन केले जाते.

आनंदवन येथे शेती हा व्यवसाय केला जातो. शेती ही आधुनिक आणि नवीन तंत्रज्ञान वापरून केली जाते. शेतीमधून गहू, धान, तूर, इ. पिके घेतली जातात. शेती उत्पादन वाढविण्यासाठी गांडूळखत, शेणखत आणि सोनखताचा वापर केला जातो. त्यामुळे जमीन सुपिक बनते. तेथे सोयाबीन, भुईमूग, सुर्यफूल, तीळ, जवस, मोहरी अशा तेलबियांचे उत्पादन घेतल्या जाते. तसेच पालेभाज्या आणि फळभाज्यांची लागवड करण्यासाठी आनंदवन येथे पॉलीहाऊस बांधण्यात आले आहे.

आनंदवनमध्ये प्रत्येक ठिकाणी स्वच्छता दिसून येते. प्रत्येक ठिकाणी कचरा टाकण्यासाठी कचरा कुंडी ठेवण्यात आलेल्या आहेत. सर्व कचरा गोळा केला जातो. सर्व प्रकारचा कचरा खड्यामध्ये गोळा करून त्याचे नैसर्गिक पद्धतीने गांडूळ खत तयार करतात. वेस्ट भालीपाला गोबरगॅससाठी वापरतात.

पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापनाच्या दृष्टीने प्राणी व पक्षांचे अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आहे. आनंदवन येथे गायी, म्हशी, बकऱ्या, बैल इ. प्रकारचे प्राणी आहेत. प्रोटीनयुक्त चारा जनावरांना दिला जातो. प्राण्यांना लागणारे अन्न, प्राणी, निवारा याची सोय चांगल्या प्रकारे केली जाते. आनंदवन येथे पक्षांचे प्रमाण खूप आहे. झाडांवर पक्षांची घरटी बांधलेली आहेत. तसेच पाणथळ जागा ठेवून पक्षांसाठी पाणी ठेवलेले आहे. पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापनासंबंधी विविध उपक्रम तेथे राबविले जातात. उदा. प्लॅस्टिक पुनर्वापर, कचरा व्यवस्थापन, श्रमदान, रैली, पथनाट्य इ. उपक्रमातून पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापनाबाबत जाणीवजागृती केली जाते.

आनंदवन येथे पुरेशा प्रमाणात पाणी उपलब्ध आहे. आनंदवन येथे एकूण १८ विहिरी, ११ तलाव आणि १२ ट्युबवेल आहेत. आनंदवन येथे पाण्याच्या र्थेबाथेबाचे व्यवस्थापन केले जाते.

आनंदवन येथे जास्तीत जास्त प्रमाणात लघुउद्योगच आहेत. आनंदवन उभारणी ही श्रमदानाच्या आधारावर झालेली आहे. आनंदवन येथील पहिला उद्योग म्हणजे चरखा उद्योग होय. तसेच कापड उद्योग, शिलाई उद्योग, प्रिटींग कार्ड उद्योग आहेत. हातमाग प्रकल्प, सोमनाथ प्रकल्प, हेमलकशातला लोकबिरादरी प्रकल्प, मुक्तांगण सोमनाथ प्रकल्प, हेमलकशातला प्रकल्प, मुक्तांगण इ. प्रकल्प महत्त्वपूर्ण आहेत. येथील वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे मृतांचा दहनविधी न करता दफन करून त्यावर झाडे लावून पर्यावरण संवर्धन केले जाते.

निष्कर्ष

- आनंदवन येथे प्राणी, पशु, पक्षी व झाडांची संख्या जास्त असून पर्यावरण संवर्धनाच्या दृष्टीने प्राणी, पशु, पक्षी आणि वन्य जीवांची, झाडांची चांगल्या प्रकारे निगा राखली जाते.
- पर्यावरण संवर्धनात वृक्षांचे अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व दिसून येते. आनंदवन येथे सगळीकडे हिरवळ आहे व हवा शुध्द आहे.
- आनंदवनमध्ये पाण्याचे व्यवस्थापन अत्यंत चांगल्या प्रकारे केल्या जाते. सांडपाण्याचा योग्य प्रकारे पुनर्वापर केल्या जातो.
- आनंदवन येथील पर्यावरण प्रदुषणविरहित आहे. तेथे राहणाऱ्या प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला पर्यावरणाचे महत्त्व पटलेले आहे.
- पर्यावरण संरक्षण व संवर्धनाची जबाबदारी प्रत्येकजण घेतांना दिसतो. त्यामुळे पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन चांगले आहे.

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Peer Reviewed Referred and
UGC Listed Journal
(Journal No. 40776)



ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

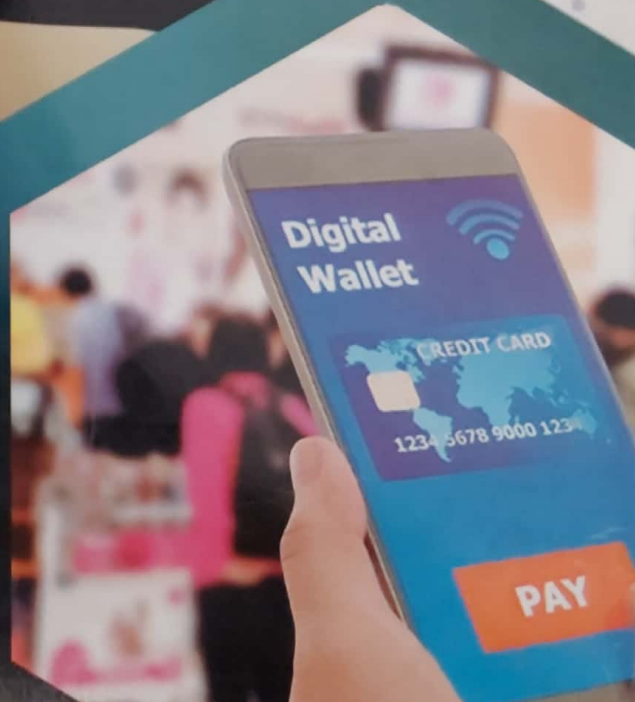
AJANTA



Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January-March-2019
Marathi Part-I

IMPACT FACTOR/
INDEXING 2018-5.5
www.sjifactor.com

Ajanta Prakashan



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प्रा. प्रिया श्रीकांत खोरगडे

गृह अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, वलगांव.

कोणतेही राष्ट्र विकसित करण्यासाठी तेथील लोकांचे स्वास्थ्य निरोगी राहाणे आवश्यक आहे. निरोगी मुले भावी नागरीक तेव्हा बनेल जेव्हा त्यांचे पोषण आणि आहार उत्तम दर्जाचे असेल.

आहार आणि आरोग्य हयांचा घनिष्ठ संबंध आहे. सोबतच पोषण आणि आरोग्य यांचा जवळचा संबंध आहे. शरीर पोषणावर विविध बाबींचा प्रभाव पडतो. पोषण हे आहार-तत्त्व संबंधीच विज्ञान आहे. हे एक विचार धारा आहे ज्याचा जन्म मुळतः शरीर विज्ञान तसेच रसायन विज्ञानानी बनलेले आहे. जेवणातले जे सर्व तत्व जे शरीरात आवश्यक कार्य करतात. त्यांना पोषणतत्त्व म्हणतात. असे हे पोषण तत्व आपल्या जेवणात उच्च दर्जाचे नसेल तर, शरीर अस्वस्थ राहिल.

कार्बोहाइड्रेट प्रोटीन, विटॅमिन, खनिज व पाणी हे प्रमुख पोषण तत्वे आहे. आपल्या जेवण्यात असे काही तत्व पण आहे. जे पोषण तत्व नाही, जसे रंग व सुगंधित देणारे रासायनिक पदार्थ हे आवश्यक तत्व जेव्हा आपल्या शरीराच्या आवश्यकतेत उपस्थित होतात. तेव्हा त्या अवस्थेला सर्वोत्तम पोषण असे म्हटल्या जाते. हे सर्वोत्तम पोषण स्वस्थ शरीरास नितांत आवश्यक आहे. कुपोषण ज्या स्थितीच नाव आहे. ज्यात पोषक तत्व शरीरात उपलब्ध नसतात त्यांच्या मध्ये असंतुलित पणा असतो. तरी पण आपण असे म्हणतो की, कुपोषण हे अधिक पोषण व कमी पोषण हया दोन्ही पण म्हणतो.

दररोज आपण जे अन्न खातो. त्यापासूनच मन तयार होत असते. म्हणून मनाला अन्नमय म्हटलेल आहे. अन्न पोटात गेल्यावर तेथे जठरातील आम्ल व अल्करी यापासून अग्नी तयार होतो. अन्न पचनाची प्रक्रिया होत असताना त्यातून अनेक प्रकाराचे रस धातू (हार्मोन्स) आणि इतर रसायने तयार होत असतात, अग्नी, विद्युतशक्ती आणि वायु पाणी रस धातूपासून रक्त धातू तयार होतात. लहान आतड्यांमध्ये या रक्त धातूपासून मांस धातू, मंद धातू, अस्थि धातू व मज्जा धातू तयार होतात. व संबंधित अवयवाकडे पाठविले जातात. सर्वात शेवटी शुद्ध स्वरूपात शुक्रधातू तयार होतो. पुरुषांमध्ये विर्यातून पुरुषबीज तयार होत असते. तर स्त्रीयांमध्ये रजधातू म्हणून स्त्रीबीज तयार होते. याशिवाय शुक्रधातूपासून चैतन्य, शक्ती, ओजस, तेज, सौंदर्य प्रतिकारशक्ती, निर्णयक्षमता आणि सर्वात महत्वाची मनाची निर्मीतीही या शुक्रधातू पासूनच होत असते.

यासंबंधी संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी १७ व्या अध्यायामध्ये आपला आहार कसा असावा तर तेवि जैसा होणे, अहारु धातू (मन) तैसाची होय अकारु असे सांगितलेले आहे.

म्हणजेच आपण जसा आहार घेऊ तशी आपली बुद्धी, मन तयार होत असते व त्यातूनच आपले व्यक्तीमत्त्वही तसेच तयार होत असते आपल मन शुद्ध पवित्र व प्रामाणिक ठेवण्यासाठी सात्त्विक आहारा बरोबरच नैतिकता आवश्यक आहे.

आहाराचे महत्व

आहार हा नुसते पोटाच्या स्वरूपासाठीच नाही तर आहार हा खालील गोष्टीसाठीही आवश्यक आहे.

1. दैनंदिन उर्जा बनवते.
2. शरीराची वाढ करणे.
3. रोग निवारण शक्ती निर्माण करणे.
4. उत्सर्जन क्रिया नियमित करणे.
5. आपल्या जीवनाचे उद्देश आणि जीवनासाठी जवळचा संबंध असल्यामुळे आहाराकडे दुर्लक्ष देऊन चालणार नाही.

आहार आणि आजार यांचा फार जवळचा संबंध आहे बरेचसे आजार, व्याधी विकृती यांचे मूळ कारण अयोग्य आहार हेच आहे. लहान मुलांच्या शारिरीक आणि बौद्धिक वाढीसाठी प्रथिने अत्यंत आवश्यक आहेत. प्रथिनांच्या अभावाने शारिरीक व मानसिक आरोग्य ढासळते त्वचा कोरडी पडणे, शुष्क पडणे, रक्तक्षय, डायरिया, रोगप्रतिकार शक्ती कमी होते व चिडचिडपणा वाढतो. गरोदर पणात प्रथिने कमी पडली तर वारंवार गर्भपात होतो अपूर्ण दिवसाचे कमी वजनाचे बाळे जन्माला येऊ शकते. विपरित परिणामाबरोबर रक्तक्षय यामुळे गर्भाच्या मेदुंकी वाढ बरोबर होत नाही. प्रौढ व्यक्तीमध्ये प्रथिनांच्या कमतरतेने वनज कमी होणे अंगावर सुज येणे पोटात पाणी होणे असे दुष्परिणाम दिसतात. स्निग्ध पदार्थांच्या अभावाने त्वचा कोरडी होते. मेदुंचा न्हास होतो. जीवनसत्वाच्या अभावाने शारिरीक व्याधी उत्पन्न होतात.

आहारशास्त्र सर्वांना सोपे करून सांगण्यासाठी चौरंगी आहार ही कल्पना चौरस आहार म्हणून सांगता येईल. चौरंगी म्हणजे चार रंग पांढरा, पिवळा, हिरवा, लाल कोणत्याही जेवणात हे चार रंग असावे म्हणजे आहार चौरस होतो.

1. पांढरा :- भात, कांदा, लसुण, अंडे, दूध, फल्लोवर, कोबी इत्यादी.
2. पिवळा :- हिरवा पालेभाज्या व फळभाज्या इत्यादी.
3. हिरवा :- हिरवा पालेभाज्या व फलभाज्या इत्यादी.
4. लाल :- फळभाज्या(टोमॅटो) गाजर, मांस, मिरची, ही कल्पना वापरून आहारात समतोल पणा आणता येते.

संतुलीत आहारात कधी कधी अगदी कमी आहाराचाही समावेश असते कारण काही आजारांमध्ये खबरदारीचा उपाय म्हणून हे आवश्यक असते. कारण काही वेळा अती अन्नाचा शरिराला त्रास होऊ शकते.

एकुण शरीर सुदृढ ठेवण्यासाठी पूर्ण दिवसात पोळी, भात, आमटी, विविध भाज्या कोथींबीरी, दूध, फळे या सगळ्यांचा समावेश करायला हवा.

निष्कर्ष

हल्लीच्या दिवसात अनेकजण आरोग्याबाबत जागरूक झाले आहेत. त्यामुळे वृत्तपत्र, मासिक, इंटरनेट या माध्यमांमध्ये आहार या विषयावर भरभरून लिखाण होत आहे. असे असले तरीही भारतात प्रत्येक पाच माणसांमध्ये एक माणूस स्थूल आहे. सध्या जवळ जवळ सगळी कडेच जिमनॅशियम आल्या आहेत. पण तरीही अनेकांची शरिराची

स्थुलपणाकडे झुकणारी दिसते त्याला अनेक कारणे आहेत. हे सर्व जीमेच्या चोचल्यांमुळे आहे असे म्हटले तर वावगे ठरणार नाही. अन्न पदार्थ खायचे सोडून आपण रेडी पाकीट व रेडी फुडच्या मागे लागलो आहोत व व्यायामाचा अभाव.

संदर्भ सूचि

- आरोग्यविदया :- डॉ. श्याम आष्टिकर
- आरोग्य :- डॉ. वैशाली जोशी
- यशमंथन :- डॉ. चौघरी



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**An International Multidisciplinary
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AJANTA

**Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March 2019
Marathi Part - I**

**IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com**

Ajanta Prakashan

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डॉ. माधुरी विनायक भटकर

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, संत गाडगे महाराज कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, वलगाव, जि. अमरावती.

प्रस्तावना

ललित वाङ्मयात कविता, कथा, नाटक एकांकिका यांच्या पेक्षा कादंबरी हा प्रकार मुळातच वेगळा आहे. समकालीन समाज वास्तव चित्रण करणारा एक वाङ्मयीन दस्तऐवज आहे. यातून विशाल जीवनाचे दर्शन घडते. कादंबरी हा साहित्यातील मनावर छाप सोडून जाणारा प्रकार आहे. कादंबरीतील कथानक, पात्र हे प्रत्यक्ष जीवनाचे वास्तव चित्रण घडविणारे असतात. त्यामुळे शेतकरी जीवनावर लिहल्या गेलेल्या कादंबऱ्या वाचल्यावर त्यातील शेतकऱ्यांचे चित्र डोळ पाणवल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात शेतकरी जीवनाचे वर्णन करणाऱ्या कादंबऱ्यातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनाचे चित्रण वर्णिले आहे.

कादंबरी आणि शेतकरी जीवन

१. महात्मा फुले यांचे सत्यशोधक चळवळीतील सहकारी कृष्णाराव भालेकर यांनी 'बळीबा पाटील' नावाची कादंबरी लिहीली. ही कादंबरी एकूण चार भागात विभागली असून पहिल्या भागात शेतकरी जीवनाचे चित्रण केले आहे. दुसऱ्या विभागात कुटुंबाचा परिचय, तिसऱ्या विभागात सभेचे वर्णन आले आहे तर चौथ्या भागात उपदेशपर विवेचन आहे. कादंबरीच्या प्रारंभी शेतकरी रात्र दिवस शेतात राबतो, प्रत्येक हंगामात शेतीची मशागत करतो. विविध पीके घेतो काळ्या आईवर असणारी त्याची अपार श्रद्धा, तिला पडीक न ठेवता तीची सेवा करणे हे आपले कर्तव्य म्हणून कार्य करणारा शेतकरी यात वर्णिला आहे.
२. धुर्नधारी या कादंबरीतून रामचंद्र विनायक टिकेकर यांनी 'पिराजी पाटील' ही कादंबरी लिहली. शेतकरी जीवन चित्रणाच्या दृष्टीने ही कादंबरी महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. शेतकरी जीवनाचे वास्तव चित्र या कादंबरीत लेखकाने केले आहे. दुष्काळ पडल्यावर ओसाड पडलेले खेडे, उध्वस्त झालेली कृषी, खेड्यातील लोकसंख्ये होरपळलेले मने अशा कृषी संस्कृतीचा समग्र आलेख लेखकाने मांडला आहे.
३. ना.वि कुलकर्णी यांच्या 'कसे दिवस जातील' ही कादंबरी ही शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनाचे चित्रण करणारी एक कादंबरी या कादंबरीतील नायक आबा, रखमा ही त्याची पत्नी, आबाला सांगण्याचा प्रयत्न करते पण उपयोग होत नाही कसेतरी घर सांभाळते पण तिच्या प्रयत्नांनाही यश मिळत नाही. शेवटी नाईलाज होतो. आबाच्या संसाराची परवड होते. शेवटी आबालागाव सोडावे लागते. आपले गाव सोडतांना एका शेतकऱ्यांच्या मनातील मानसिकतेचे व मनस्थितीचे वर्णन या कादंबरीत केले आहे.

४. म.मा. बोसले यांनी महापूर आणि उघड्या जगात या कांदबऱ्या लिहल्या. कुळ कायद्यातील दोष आणि त्यातून होणारे शेतकऱ्यांवरील अन्याय त्यांनी स्पष्ट केले आहेत. कुळ शेतकऱ्यांचे शोषण करतांना शेतकऱ्यांच्या पत्नींवर होणाऱ्या अत्याचाराचे भयावह चित्र यातून मांडले आहे.
५. वि.वा. हडप यांनी अन्नदात उपशी ही कांदबरी लिहली. या कांदबरीचे शीर्षकच इतके मार्मिक आहे. कुळ आणि खोले यांच्यातील जीवघेना संपंध त्यांनी चित्रित केला आहे.
६. गो.नी. दांडेकर यांनी 'पवना काठचा धोंडी', 'माचीवरला बुधा', 'पुरणामाईची लेकर' असे विपूल कांदबरी लिखाण केले आहे. शेतकरी जीवन चित्रणाच्या दृष्टीने त्यांची माचीवरला बुधा ही कांदबरी महत्पूर्ण आहे. या कांदबरीतून शेतकरी हा निसर्गाला आपले मानणारा व त्यावर प्रेम करणारा असल्याचे वास्तव समोर आणले आहे.
७. मराठी ग्रामीण कांदबरीचा प्रवाह आपल्या लेखनाने समृद्ध करणारे व्यंकटेश माडगूळकर यांनी पुढेच पाऊल, बनगर वाडी, कोवळे दिवस, करुणाकष्ट या महत्त्वपूर्ण कांदबऱ्यांचे लिखन केले. त्यांच्या बनगरवाडी कांदबरीतील शेकू हा हाडाचा शेतकरी तो बेलासाठी गावभर फिरतो पण त्याला पेरणीसाठी दुध मिळत नाही इकडे पेरणीचा वापसा जाईल याची त्याला काळजी असते म्हणून तो पेरणीसाठी धडपडत असतो. शेवटी त्याची बायको त्याला मदत करते. ती दिवसभर रासनी ओढते व रानातील पेरा पूर्ण करते. पाऊस पडला की शेतकरी काळ्या आईची ओंटी भरण्यासाठी किती धावपळ करतो यावेळी त्यांच्या मनातील भाव कसा असतो याचे सुरेख चित्रण या प्रसंगातून घडते. बनगरवाडी कांदबरी ही धनगर समाजाभोवती फिरणारी असली तरी या एका प्रसंगाने शेतकरी जीवनाचे दर्शन घडते.
८. बाबाराव मुसळे यांच्या हाल्या हाल्या दुध दे ही कांदबरी शेतकरी जीवनाचे चित्रण घडविते. या कांदबरीचा नायब न्यानवा हा अनावश्यक खर्च करतो. इतर शेतकऱ्यांप्रमाणे त्याची मानसिकता. दारिद्र्याने जीवन जगत असतानाही खुप मिळेल या अपेक्षावर जगणारा न्यानवा कर्ज काढतो, त्या कर्जाच्या विळख्यात आयुष्य घालवतो. त्यानच मुलीचे लग्न करतो. मुलीचे लग्न करण्यासाठी कर्ज काढतो. दिवसेंदिवस कर्जाचा डोंगर वाढत जातो. तस न्यानवा खचत जातो यातच त्याचा एकदिवस अंत होतो. असे या कांदबरीचे कथानक ज्यात शेतीत मिळणारे थोडेफार उत्पन्न, त्यावर मूलभूत गरजा भागविणसाठी होणारी शेतकऱ्यांची धडपड चित्रित केली आहे.
९. रा.र. बोराडे यांची शेतकरी जीवन चित्रणाच्या दृष्टीने त्यांची 'चारापाणी' ही कांदबरी महत्वाची आहे. शेतकऱ्यांचे त्यांच्या गुरावर असणारे प्रेम आणि गावातील दुष्काळ या पेचप्रसंगात अडकलेला शेतकरी या कांदबरीत उभा केला आहे. गावात दुष्काळ पडला, चारा आणि पाणी या दोहोंची कमतरता अशावेळी दावणीवर बांधलेले जित्राव काय खाणार, त्याला पाणी कुठून द्यायच, कुठूनतरी पाणी आणल आणि जनावरांनी ते पील तर त्या कुडुंबातील स्त्रिया होणारा व्रैताग मन हेलावणारा आहे. दुष्काळाचे चटके दावणीवरील जित्रावाला बसू नये म्हणून ते विकावे तर

अशावेळी ते खाटकाला विकणार नाही हा नायकाचा बाणा अस्वस्थ करून टाकतो. या कांदबरीत दुष्काळाने होरपळलेले गाव, मोडून पडलेली कृषी संस्कृती, उध्वस्त शेतकरी जीवन, पाण्यासाठी दहादीशा भटकणारे पूर्ण गाव अशा परिस्थितीत गावातील काही लोकांची स्वार्थ साधू प्रवृत्ती यांचे विपूल लेखन या कांदबरीत झाले आहे.

१०. शेतकरी जीवन चित्रणाच्या दृष्टीने डॉ. आनंद यादव यांची गोतावाळा ही कांदबरी महत्त्वाची आहे. या कथेतील नायक का गुराढोरावर प्रेम करणारा आणि त्यांच्या गोतावळ्यात अडकलेला. नायक नारबाचा सारा गोतावाळा शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. बहरून आलेली पिके पाहून आनंदी होणारा हा शेतकरी, पिकांना कुरवाळणे त्यांना मिठी मारणे यातच तो रममान. नांगरून अस्ताव्यवस्त पडलेला शेतमाल त्याला शांत बसू देत नाही. त्याच्या गोतावळ्यातील एक एक धागा सुटल्यावर त्याला जगाव लागणार एकाकी जीवन व त्याचा भावनिक उध्वसं मनाला हेलावून टाकणारा आहे.

सारांश

मराठी साहित्यातील कांदबरीतून उभा केला गेलेला शेतकरी हा कोणत्याही काळातील असो त्यांच्या समस्या सारख्याच आहेत. कष्ट करणे, निसर्गावर प्रेम करणे, कुटुंबाची चणचण दूर करणे, घरातील स्त्रियांची आबु सांभाळून सावकारी कर्ज फेडणे, कर्जाच्या डोंगराखाली दबून जीवनाचा अंत करणारा, आपल्या काळ्या आईची पूजा करणारा आहे. जो जगाचा पोंशिदा आहे पण दारिद्र्यात खिंतपत पडला आहे. सर्वसामान्याप्रमाणे त्याला अनावश्यक परंतु आवश्यक खर्च करावी लागतात. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या समस्या वाढत आहेत आणि संपूर्ण जगाला पोटभर खाद्य देवून झोपविणारा शेतकरी आजही आपल्या समस्यांच्या गर्तेत सापडून उपाशी झोपत आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S
RESEARCH JOURNEY

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL
February-2019 Special Issue - 110 (A)

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Guest Editor :**Dr. F. C. Raghuwanshi**

Principal,

Vidya Bharati Mahavidyalya, Amarawati

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- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmoc Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)

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Institutional Repositories : A New Platform in Scholarly Communication

Dr Sanjay N. Wagh

sanjaynwagh@gmail.com

Librarian Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Walgaon

Abstract :

Paper discuss the concept of Institutional Repository (IR), objectives, benefits of IR, software's required for developing IR and kinds of repositories developed in India are discussed

Keywords : Institutional Repository, Software for Institutional Repository , Kinds of Institutional Repository

Introduction

Access, pricing, copyright and host of other monopolies paved the way for open access initiatives. The core essence of open access initiatives is to make research articles in all academic fields freely available on the internet among these initiatives are the working models of open access journals and institutional repositories.

A digital repository is a mechanism for managing and storing digital content. Repositories can be of subject or institutional. Putting content into an institutional repository enables staff and institutions to manage and preserve the content, and therefore derive maximum value from it. A repository can support research, learning, and administrative processes. Repositories use open standards to ensure that the content they contain is accessible in that it can be searched and retrieved for later use. The use of these agreed international standards allows mechanisms to be set up which import, export, identify, store and retrieve the digital content within the repository.

Digital repositories may include a wide range of content for a variety of purposes and users. Typically content can include research outputs such as journal articles or research data, e-theses, e-learning objects and teaching materials, and administrative data. Some repositories only take in particular items (such as theses or journal papers), while others seek to gather any credible scholarly work produced by the institution; limited only by each author's retained rights from publishers. However, some more complex objects (websites, advanced learning objects, 3D topographical representations and other data sets) do present a technological challenge.

Definitions of Institutional Repositories:

According to Lynch (2003) "a university based Institutional Repository is a set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members".

Foster and Gibbons (2004) defined Institutional Repository as, "an electronic system that captures preserves and provides access to the digital work products of a community".

Raym Crow (2004) defined as Institutional Repository as a "Digital Archive of intellectual product created by the faculty, research staff, and students of an institution and accessible to end users both within and outside the institution, with few, if any barrier to access. The content is institutionally defined, scholarly, cumulative and perpetual, open and interoperable."



Chang (2003) defines an Institutional Repository as a new method for capturing, collecting, managing, disseminating and preserving scholarly works created in digital form by the constituent members of an institution.

Objectives of Institutional Repositories :

1. To create global visibility for an institutions scholarly research.
2. To collect content in a single location.
3. To provide access to institutional research output by self archiving it.
4. To store and preserve others institution's digital assets.

Contents of Institutional Repositories :

An Institutional Repository may contain a variety of material produced by the researchers of the institution like-

1. Pre print of articles or research reports submitted for publishing the text of journals articles accepted for publication.
2. Revised text of published work with comments from academic readers.
3. Conference papers.
4. Teaching material.
5. Student's projects.
6. Doctoral thesis and dissertations.
7. Database resulting from research projects.
8. Committee papers, administrative papers.
9. Computer software work of art.
10. Photographs and video recordings.

Benefits of Institutional Repositories :

The main primary advantages appear to include:-

(a) For users:

1. Expansion of the range of knowledge that can be shared.
2. Opportunities to simplify and extend dissemination.

(b) For institution:

1. Enabling of intellectual property rights to be exploited more effectively at institution level.
2. Leverage of existing investment in information and content management systems.
3. The highlighting of the quality of intellectual capital.

(c) For all:

1. Opportunities of new forms of scholarly communication.
2. Flexible way to develop existing scholarly communication .

Software for Institutional Repository:

There are many world renowned open source software used to create repositories are EPrints, DSpace, FEDORA, CDSware etc. They are issued either under GNU public license or the BSD license and can be downloaded from their own sites or open source software directories such as SourceForge. Each of the software has a host of features, unique facilities and excellent capabilities, which the users could explore and experiment.

GreenStone Digital library software:

The New Zealand Digital library Project at the University of Waikato produces greenstone digital library software. This project is a research program aiming to develop the



underlying technology for digital libraries and make it available publicly so that other can use it to create their own collections. The main architects of the software are Roger McNab and Stefan Boddie. Greenstone is a suite of software for building and distributing the digital library collection. It organizes the collection digitally for publishing it on the internet or on CD-ROM. This software is developed and distributed in cooperation with UNESCO and the human info NGO. It is a open source software available from <http://www.Greenstone.org> under the term of the GNU General public license

GNU E-Prints Archiving software (Version 2.2.1):

EPrints was created in 2000 and it is an open source software package for building open access repositories that are compliant with the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting. It shares many of the features commonly seen in Document Management systems, but is primarily used for institutional repositories and scientific journals. EPrints has been developed as a part of digital library project at University of Southampton, UK. It is available free under the term of GNU (General public license). It runs under the Linux and creates online archive libraries of electronic prints.

DSpace:

The first version of DSpace was released in 2002, following a joint effort by developers from MIT and HP Labs in Cambridge, Massachusetts. DSpace is an open source software package which provides the tools for management of digital assets, and is also commonly used as the basis for an institutional repositories . It supports a wide variety of data , including books , theses, 3D digital scans of objects, photographs, films, videos, research data sets, and other forms of content. The data is arranged as community collections of items, which bundle bitstreams together.

Bepress :

Bepress is another major hosted repository platform. This hosted service is licensed by the Berkeley Electronic Press (Bepress is taken as its abbreviation). It is used by associations, consortia, universities and colleges to preserve and showcase their scholarly output. Digital Commons is one of their products .

Institutional Repositories and Libraries in India :

Indian libraries has adopted the open access model much ahead than other developing countries. A number of Indian scientific research institutions, universities and corporate R&D produce high quality research accompanied by innumerable scholarly communications published by national and international journals and conference proceedings . A good number of high quality, peer reviewed open access journals are being published by Indian scholars covering a wide spectrum of subjects .Number of academic and research institutions have set up their institutional repositories as indicated by ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories) such as IISc, IIMK, ISI, NCL, NIO, RRU, NAL,NIT and so on.

Different Kinds of Repositories Developed in India

1. Designed for specific in-house scholars
2. Designed for specific subjects
3. Designed for specific documents



1. Designed for specific in-house scholars :

These institutions have established open access Institutional Repositories (IR) that disseminate research outputs of respective institution. Sometimes these are self-archived. Otherwise , administrator of the repositories collects the research documents from different sources and upload the documents to the IR on behalf of the person concerned.

2. Designed for specific subjects :

Few Institutions Repositories in India are designed to store and provide access to specific subject collections of documents . The reason behind organising such a open repositories is that scholar with ample of scholarly output but not affiliated to any specific institutes providing the IR facility can host their research articles which belongs to the respective subject field of interest . For example LDL Librarians Digital library developed by Documentation Research and Training Centre , Bangalore (DRTC). Is a subject specific repository for the library and information professionals . Another subject specific repository designed in India is OpenMed@NIC , maintained by National Informatics Centre , New Delhi. OpenMed@NIC stores and provides access to Biomedical Literature .

3. Designed for specific documents :

This IR is designed to store and provide access to documents pertained to specific type of collections. Shodhganga is an example of document type, specific collection that stores and access to theses and dissertations . Shodhganga : a reservoir of Indian theses is a digital repository of theses and dissertations submitted to Indian universities. It is maintained by INFLIBNET . The full text of all the documents submitted to Shodhganga are available to read and to download in open access to the academic community worldwide. The repository has a collection of 2,10,661 theses and 6123 synopses. It has been observed that Shodhganga is an important Indian initiative and will facilitate open access to Indian theses and dissertations to the world academic community. Online availability of electronic theses through centrally maintained digital repositories will not only ensure easy access and archiving of these but will also help in raising the quality and standard of research

Conclusion :

Research output is intellectual asset of parent organization , of nation as well as of scholar community. It should be digitized and preserved in electronic format so that it will be beneficial in future. Hence institutes should take initiative in setting up Institutional Repositories to make their research output more visible to the outside world.

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INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOW ASSOCIATIONS RESEARCH JOURNEY INTERNATIONAL E-RESEARCH JOURNAL

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

24 APRIL 2019

SPECIAL ISSUE 182 (D)



National Conference

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Contemporary Innovation in Library Science

Guest Editor

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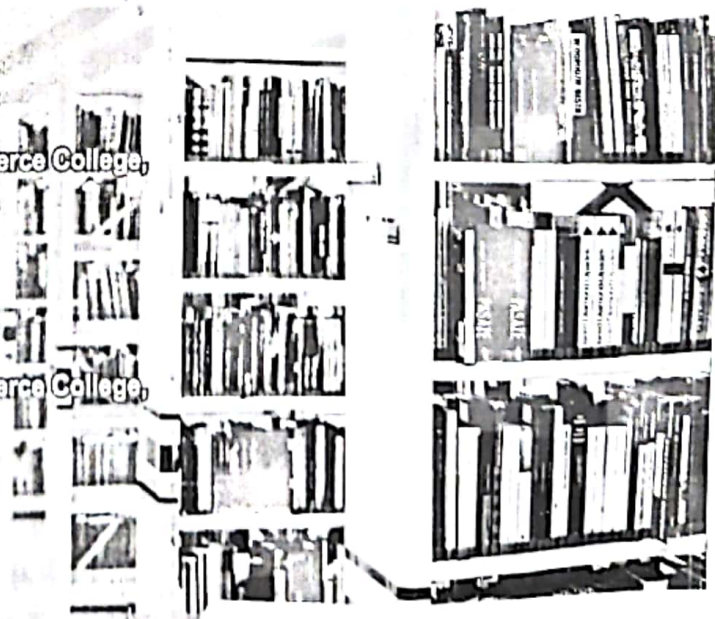
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Citation Analysis of Ph.D. Theses in Economics Submitted to Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani during 2003 to 2012

Dr Sanjay Wagh¹ & Dr (Ms) Rasika R. Wadalkar²

1 Librarian, Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalay, Walgaon, Maharashtra

2 Librarian, Dr. G.Y. Pathrikar College of Computer Science and IT, Aurangabad

Abstract:

The paper presents citation analysis of Ph.D. theses submitted in the subject Economics during 2003 to 2012. The study is based on the 723 citations appended to 07 Ph.D. theses. The study presents analysis of citations on the basis of forms of literature, country wise scattering, ranked list of cited journals, authorship pattern and chronological distribution. The study revealed that journals are the preferred source of information and multiple authorship trend is observed.

Keywords : Citation analysis, Ph.D. theses, Bradford law of scattering, Authorship pattern

Introduction

Citation analysis is an important area of research and citation refers to references in one text to another text, with information on where that text can be found. Citation analysis is useful to identify core journals, publication trends, authorship pattern and so on in specific subject. With citation analysis we can evaluate and interpret citations received by articles, authors, institutions and other indications of scientific activity. Citation analysis is a major area of bibliometric research, which uses various methods of citation analysis to establish relationships between authors or their work.

Review of Literature

Garfield Eugene¹ (1972) state that citation analysis would appear to be a great potential value in the management of library journal collection. Analysis of the chronological distribution of items cited can serve as a guide in determining the optimum size of back files. Martyn J.² (1975) defined citation analysis as analysis of citations and emphasized that this technique is used for putting things in some kind of rank or order. Gao W.³ (2015) in his study states that citation analysis provide valuable information on researchers information use behavior and helps librarians make evidence based collection development decisions. Devi B.M. and Sankar V.S.J.⁴ (2014) in their study analysed the citation of Ph.D. theses in commerce awarded by University of Kerala. The findings of the study were the journal articles are preferred source of information, Economic and Political Weekly got highest number of citations, Bradfords Law of Scattering did not fit with commerce literature.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are

1. To identify the forms of documents mostly cited by researchers.
2. To study the country wise distribution of citation.
3. To identify core journals.
4. To study the authorship pattern.
5. To study the chronological distribution of citation to determine the productive period of literature.

Research Methodology

The source of the data for present study is the 07 Ph.D. theses submitted to Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani during 2003 to 2012 in the subject Economics. Footnotes.

references given in these theses were collected and recorded on data sheet. In all 723 citations were found. As per objectives of the study citations were analysed and conclusions were drawn.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Form wise Distribution

Table No.- 1 : Form wise Distribution of Citations

Sr. No.	Source Documents	No. of Citations	Percentage	Cumulative Citations	Cumulative Percentage
1	Journals	508	70.26	508	70.26
2	Theses	74	10.24	582	80.50
3	Reports	65	8.99	647	89.49
4	Books	27	3.73	674	93.22
5	Conference papers	10	1.38	684	94.61
6	Websites	6	0.83	690	95.44
7	Other	33	4.56	723	100.00
	Total	723	100.00	723	100.00

Data presented in above table shows the distribution of citations by form of information in the field of Economics. It is observed from the above table that the Journal contributes the highest number of citations accounting for 508 (70.26%) of the total 723 citations. This revealed that journals are the most preferred source of information used by researchers in the field of Economics. Theses 74 (10.24%) are the second most cited source of information, followed by reports 65(8.99%), books 27(3.73%), conference papers 10(1.38%), website 6 (0.83%) and at last other sources of information have 33(4.56%) citations.

Country wise Distribution of Citation

It is very important to determine the geographical scattering of cited information sources while studying the use pattern of literature in a particular subject field.

Table No.- 2 : Country wise Distribution of Citations

Sr. No.	Country	No. of Citations	Percentage	Cumulative Citations	Cumulative Percentage
1	India	670	92.67	670	92.67
2	U.S.A.	41	5.67	711	98.34
3	U.K.	6	0.83	717	99.17
4	China	2	0.28	719	99.45
5	Nigeria	2	0.28	721	99.72
6	Australia	1	0.14	722	99.86
7	Pakistan	1	0.14	723	100.00
	Total	723	100.00	723	100.00

Data presented in table no. 2 shows the country wise distribution of citations. It is noticed from the cited documents that the research scholars in Economics have referred the literature from 7 countries. Of all the countries India dominates accounting for 670(92.67%) citations. USA follows next with 41(5.67%) citations and UK occupies the third place with a total of 06 (0.83%) citations followed by china and Nigeria, contributed 02(0.28%) citations each whereas information sources published from Australia and Pakistan have 01(0.14%) citation each.

Hence from the study it is evident that research scholars in Economics preferred information sources published in India.

Ranking of Journals

The rank list of journals is essentially a practical tool designed to help the library professionals to select the journals having maximum utility in terms of practical use. Data presented in table no.- 3 shows the list of cited journals according to their rank.



Table No.- 3 : Ranking of Cited Journals

Sr. No.	Rank	Name of Journal	Country	No. Citations	Cumulative Citations	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	1	Indian Journal of Agriculture Economics	India	89	89	17.52	17.52
2	2	Journal of Agriculture Situation In India	India	53	142	10.43	27.95
3	3	Indian Journal Agriculture Marketing.	India	34	176	6.69	34.65
4	4	The Bihar Journal of Agricultural Marketing	India	32	208	6.30	40.94
5	5	Economic and Political Weekly	India	24	232	4.72	45.67
6	6	Manpower Journal	India	21	253	4.13	49.80
7	7	Karnataka Journal of Agricultural science	India	18	271	3.54	53.35
8	8	Indian Journal Pulses Research.	India	14	285	2.76	56.10
9	8	Maharashtra Journal Agriculture Economics.	India	14	299	2.76	58.86
10	9	Journal Cotton Research And Development.	India	10	309	1.97	60.83
11	9	Journal of Marathwada agricultural University	India	10	319	1.97	62.80
12	9	Maharashtra Journal of Agriculture Extension Education	India	10	329	1.97	64.76
13	10	Kisan World Journal	India	5	334	0.98	65.75
14	11	Journal of Agriculture Update	India	4	338	0.79	66.54
15	11	Udyog Pragati Journal	India	4	342	0.79	67.32
16	12	Journal of Rural India	India	3	345	0.59	67.91
17	12	Yojana	India	3	348	0.59	68.50
18	13	50 journals each having two citations	India	100	448	19.69	88.19
19	14	60 journals each having only one citation		60	508	11.81	100.00
Total				508	508	100.00	100.00

Ranking of the journals has been prepared on the basis of total citation frequency received by each journal. The titles have been arranged in decreasing order of the number of citations contributed. In the rank list of journals 'Indian Journal of Agriculture Economics' occupies the first rank, accounting to 89(17.52%) of the total citations followed by 'Journal of Agriculture Situation in India' 53 (10.43%), and 'Indian Journal Agriculture Marketing' 34(6.69%) citations occupied third rank.

Core journals are identified on the basis of rank list of cited journals. From the above table it is found that first 3 ranked journals contribute 176(34.65%) citations. The first 3 journals satisfying more than 1/3rd needs of the users. These can be considered as core journal in the subject Economics.

Application of Bradford's Law of Scattering

For testing the algebraic interpretation of the Bradford law, the 127 journals were divided in to three zones. The distribution of journals and corresponding number of citations in the three zones is shown in the table no.- 3A.

Table No.- 3A : Scattering of Journals and Citations over Bradford's zone

Sr. No.	Zones	No. of Journals	No. of Citations
1.	Core zone	03	176
2.	Zone 1	16	176
3.	Zone 2	108	156
Total		127	508

$$1 \times 3 : 5.33 \times 3 : (5.33)^2 \times 3 \times 1.27$$

3 : 15.99 : 108.24

5.33 is Bradford's multiplier, this was calculated by dividing journal of a zone by its preceding zone. Bradford multiplier is expressed as the ratio of number of journals in any group to the number of journals in any immediately preceding group.

In the present data 3 journals covered 176 citations, next 16 journals covered 176 citations and in the last zone 108 journals have 156 citations. In other words almost 1/3 of the total citations have been covered by each group of the journals.

Here 3 represent the number of journals in the nucleus and $n = 5.33$ is a Bradford multiplier. Bradford law of scattering should be $1 : 5.33 : 5.33^2 = 1 : n : n^2$

But in the present analysis Bradford law is in following form

1 : 5.33 : $5.33^2 \times 1.27$ It is not equal to $1 : n : n^2$ but it is almost equal.

$$\text{Percentage of error} = \frac{127.23 - 127}{127 \times 100} = 0.181\%$$

Here the percentage of error is negligible. It is also observed that, the number of journals contributing citations to each zone is increases by a multiplier of 5.33. So it can be said that the distribution in present study follow Bradford's law of scattering.

Graphical Formulation:

The graphical formulation is just the experimental verification of the verbal formulation which observes certain regularity in the distribution of scientific publication.

The graph shows the cumulative number of journal titles on the X-axis and the cumulative number of citations on the Y-axis. From the figure it is also confirms that Bradford's law of Scattering is valid for the data set.

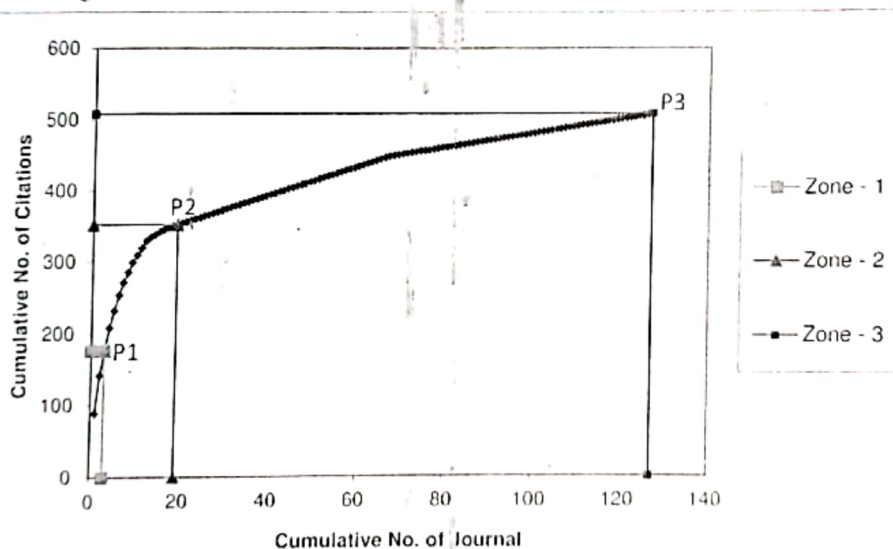


Figure No. : 1- Bradford's Bibliograph
Authorship Pattern of Journal Citations

The characteristics of subject literature consist of not only the basic publishing patterns but also the authors. Authorship has been analyzed to determine the percentage of singles, two, three, four and above authors.

Data presented in table no.- 4 shows the authorship pattern of journal citations.

Table No.- 4 : Authorship Pattern of Journal Citations

Sr. No.	No. of Authors	Citations	Percentage	Cumulative Citations	Cumulative Percentage
---------	----------------	-----------	------------	----------------------	-----------------------



1	1	169	33.27	169	33.27
2	2	189	37.20	358	70.47
3	3	112	22.05	470	92.52
4	4	30	5.91	500	98.43
5	5	8	1.57	508	100.00
Total		508	100.00	508.00	100.00

Above table shows the authorship pattern as reflected in journal citations. From the study it is revealed that 169(33.27%) citation have been of single authors ,two authors contribution accounts for 189(37.20%) and three authors contributions accounted for 112(22.05%) citations whereas 30(5.91%) and 3(1.57%) citations are of four authors and five authors journal articles respectively.

Hence from the analysis it is observed that maximum citations have been contributed under joint authorship. Hence, it can be said that there is an increasing trend towards multiple authorship.

Country wise Distribution of Authors (Journal)

To explore the distribution of Indian author citations to foreign author's citations, the authors were classified into Indian authors and foreign author.-

Table No.- 5 : Country wise Distribution of Authors

Sr.No.	Authors	Citations	Percentage
1	Indian	476	93.70
2	Foreign	32	6.30
Total		508	100.00

From the study it is found that 476 (93.70%) citations are form Indian authors, while 32 (6.30%) citations are from foreign authors.

So it can be concluded that research scholars in subject Economics prefers journal articles written by Indian authors.

Chronological Distribution of Journal Citations (Time Dispersion)

Table No. - 6 : Chronological Distribution of Journal Citations

Sr. No.	Period	Citations	Percentage	Cumulative Citations	Cumulative Percentage
1	2003-2012	118	23.23	118	23.23
2	1993-2002	203	39.96	321	63.19
3	1983-1992	135	26.57	456	89.76
4	1973-1982	39	7.68	495	97.44
5	1963-1972	13	2.55	508	100.00
Total		508	100.00	508	100.00

Data presented in above table shows the chronological distribution of journal citations. for this purpose citations are grouped in span of 10 years, from 2012 to 1963.

From the analysis of data it is observed that highest number of journal citations (39.36%) cited by the researchers is of the period ranging from 1993 to 2002, followed by the period 1983-1992 with 135 (26.57%) citations and from period 2003-2012, 118(23.23%) citations .Further remaining 52(10.24%) citations are from the period of 20 years i.e. 1982 to 1963.

Further from the study it is observed that time span of 1993 to 2002 is most productive with 203 (39.36%) citations.

Conclusion



From the study it is observed that out of all the information sources, journals are the most favored information source. In the present study citations are also analyzed on the basis of country of their origin and it is evident that researchers preferred the documents/information sources published from India. 92.67% citations i.e. out of 723 cited documents 670 cited documents are published from India. From the study of authorship pattern of journal citations it is revealed that multiple authorship trend is observed. Chronological distribution of journal citations reveals that time span of 1993 to 2002 is most productive with 39.96% citations.

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Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

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Information Seeking Behavior of Agricultural Scientists

Dr. Seema M Kale

Arts College Malkapur, Akola

Dr. Sanjay N. Wagh

Sant Gadge Maharaj

Mahavidyalaya Walgaon

Amravati

Introduction :-

Twenty First century is known as era of information technology. It has made revolution in social industrial educational technical and Economical features. Knowledge expansion has reached to the peak with the help of information technology. Library is the store of knowledge. Which helps the researchers in providing required information. Information seeking can be classified according to need and nature of information. As the source need and use may differ from researchers to researchers latest information is the thirst of Agricultural scientists as these people are working on crop production marketing and preservation. Agricultural Researcher is the back bone of Agriculture and Farmers Economy.

Agricultural scientists information seeking behavior is need based for their research scientists practical need is fulfilled by desired information. However they may adopt different methods for information seeking various modules may be adopted by scientist for need based information.

Present study is an attempt in this direction planned with following objectives.

Objectives :-

1. To study the Information Seeking Behaviour of Agricultural Scientists.
2. To know about means of Information used by Agricultural Scientists.

Hypothesis :-

1. Agricultural scientists prefer traditional methods of information seeking.
2. Agricultural scientists are aware about methods of information technology for information seeking.

Review Of Literature :-

Challenger J (1999) Conducted study in three universities with five arts colleges teaching of subject was based on. Availability if latest information teachers were using News papers, magazines as sources of information. Computers were used for collecting latest information.

Baron And Strand - upazj (2001) :-

Studied the nature of information seeking behavior for international students. The information was received on language, subject dictionary, News paper, Magazines etc.

Kebede G (2002) studied the Information seeking Behavior at includes electronic media i. e. E - Library as principal means of information.

Devandra Kumar (2009) :-

Studied the Information Seeking Behavior of academic council members and Researchers information was collected with the help of specially designed questionnaire.



The study concluded that the nature of information seeking is need based for academic council members for teaching and researchers related to their objectives of research.

Methodology :-

Present study has been conducted in the jurisdiction of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth jurisdiction. Which includes Akola, Amravati, Nagpur, Warora, Sonapur Colleges a sample 145 Researchers was selected for the study.

Data on Information Seeking Behavior was collected with the help of special questionnaire.

Table 1

Use of reading room researchers

Sr No	Response	Female	Male	Total
1	Yea	23 (92.00)	74 (61.66)	97 (66.90)
2	No	2 (8.00)	46 (38.34)	48 (33.10)
		25 (100)	120 (100)	145 (100)

92 % Female researchers and 61. 66 % Male researchers prefer to sit in library reading room. However 8% Female researchers and 38.34% male researchers do not prefer reading of information in library reading room. Male researchers are relatively higher who do not like to sit in library reading room.

Table No 2 Information Seeking Behavior ANOVA

	SOURCE	OF	SS	MSS	FEEL
Female Researchers	Between group	5	92.3	18.46	7.71
Male Researchers	Between group	5	155.85	31.17	11.45
	Error	714	1944.15	2.72	

The Significant of ANOVA indicated that there is significant difference amongst female and male researchers between the groups of colleges.

Table 3 Information Seeking preferences given by Male and Female Researchers.

Sr No	Particulars	Male		Female		Value
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
1	Self Library	3.16	1.73	3.56	1.50	Non Sign
2	Information Center	3.44	1.63	2.52	1.47	Sign
3	Library	3.85	1.42	3.96	1.64	Non Sign
4	Internet	3.99	1.73	4.92	1.41	Sign
5	Catalogue	3.83	1.76	3.16	1.67	Non Sign
6	Other	2.71	1.58	2.88	1.56	Non Sign

Male researchers preference was significantly higher than female researchers at information centre internet facility was better used by female researchers for information seeking



Conclusions :-

1. Reading room facilities are better used and prefer by female researchers.
2. Information Seeking behavior differs significantly between groups irrespective of sex.
3. Information center more preferred by male researchers while internet facility by female researchers.

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Information Age.

Peer Reviewed Referred
and UGC Listed Journal
(Journal No. 40776)

ISSN 2277 - 5730

AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA



**Ajanta
Prakashan**

Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March - 2019
Part - X

Impact Factor / Indexing
2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com



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12	Role of ICT in Academic Library Dr. Dhumal Asmita Shrinivasrao	78-80

8. Challenges for Librarian to Motivate Students for the Better Use of Library in the Digital Age

Mr. A. G. Wakode

Librarian, Mungsaji Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Darwha Dist. Yavatmal.

Dr. S. N. Wagh

Librarian, Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Walgaon, Dist. Amravati.

Abstract

This study's aim is to evaluate the use of College library and other Library materials and their services/ Facilities. Today's age of Information Communication Technology therefore libraries are facing the more problem of information explosion. The object of the library is to provide effective and valuable services to the students, user, and researcher and in view of this the libraries have adopted more technology, techniques/skills for developing bibliographical database and other informative tools and for retrieval of information. Librarians are necessary to acquaint with the various information technology, techniques adopted in libraries for best use of libraries by the way of user education / orientation programme, information literacy programme and other. This paper deals with the skills is to develop in the user and also to know the services rendered by the libraries.

Keyword: *User Education Programme, Information Literacy, ICT,*

Introduction

Information plays the vital role in human life and academic environment and library is an integral part of educational systems. Education is the key factor in the development of a society. Everyone individual in a country should be considered as an asset because it is due to the overall contribution of human resources that a nation can progress and advance. To integrate each individual in the process of development of the village to nation suitable education and training is very important. Therefore the library is very important for nation building.

Now, we live in the information Communication Technology age; where access, many internet resources are just a few clicks away. The Internet technology has gained more popularity in many countries across the world. The internet as a medium of communication and source of

information has enabled students, researchers, businessman, information seekers and information professionals to access information to enhance their work and communicate effectively.

Changing Role of Librarians

In today's modern age, the methods taught in the educational field have completely changed (like Semester pattern, viva voice, internal assessment) greatly, so the use of libraries is also very large. Generally a professor who often has responsive approach, completely dependent on the textbook and can lecture. Now students are encouraged to read more broadly in more information sources and searching more independent materials. These changes encourage the development of libraries due to the large number of research, technology, strategies and a large increase in various subject literatures. The libraries have really become a vital tool for education and research. Apart from this, libraries are being operated more effectively using scientific management methods and various strategies, planning's, technical tools. With the help of various modern techniques and technology in libraries, the students, researcher, scientist and other users are getting the latest, effective, efficient information and information services in a modern way. Today, librarians must be updated to the following facts:

1. The Librarian also needs to update due to the large number of changes happening in the information transmission system.
2. It is also necessary to study the changes of interest and need of knowledge in the modern age of the students.
3. Settle the library problems using various modern strategies.
4. Planning the library using various modern techniques.
5. The traditional library has transferred the digital library
6. Linking People with knowledge and information sources.
7. Knowledge preservation for posterity.
8. Capturing and preserving traditional knowledge.
9. Community information resources.
10. Generating new financial resources and etc...

New Technology Training Programme for Librarian

One of the most valuable resources of the organization is the employees. Such as the ability of library employees determines the quality of the services provided to the user. The efficient library is adequate, well qualified and well trained staff.

In order to provide effective and efficient library services to the user. Librarian must improve the skills needed to update their professional abilities and to store and retrieve scientific and technological information. As a library administrator and manager Librarian must develop a technique in order to work effectively with the changes in libraries or automated technology projects. Therefore, a compulsory user education program is necessary at the college and university level and should be part of the curriculum of formal education. Library employees should be encouraged to go on a library tour and also be appointed for seminars, library conferences and workshop. It is also necessary to be in contact with the library readers, students, researchers through social media like Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp etc.

User Education Programme and ICT Era's

It is also necessary to know the importance of appropriate user education to increase the use of the library. In today's information communication technology age, a lot of literature is being published in various sources of information, so today's needs for a user education programme and information Literacy programme for higher education. Students are confused because the information tools are available a lot. So they do not understand which tools they should use and this has created problem for students and researcher. In order to properly guide students in such confused circumstances, the need for user education programme is needed today.

The LIS department is too small to train future librarian for the job of the teaching library use. The user education programme at present has taught the imagination of professional librarians all over India. It is beginning to gain momentum. There was a total interaction between the users and library unit in the user education programmes. Due to technology development in information handling technology, the library user is finding it difficult to deal with the changing complexity. Therefore, the user of information must be equipped with suitable sources to find information about their interests.

Libraries are constantly facing challenges due to new technology and new strategies. To keep up with the latest development, modernizing facilities and using electronic information tools and techniques to provide services in digital form have essential. This has led to big changes in the library's responsibilities, which are not only involved in the collection development, but also entrusted to provide advanced technological services, as well as generating financial resources for their respective library and institutions. Use of ICT is now

considered as the necessary technology for libraries. Emerging tech. media, publishing trends, information storage methods, information retrieval practices and more have changed the concept of library and information services and these changes adopted in today's library. Modern libraries have adopted various information technology technologies for the educational benefit of the students and it is also important to know how easy it is to use the library website for effective use of the library.

In the information technology era, libraries and librarians need to be restored in order to meet the challenges. The use different electronic sources, ICT in Libraries, emerging technology, modern library services, and open source, web base resources, network are increasing through networks, internet and software development. All the work in the library is being done through information technology, electronic storage. Therefore, it is necessary to be taught through these user education programme or information literary programme how to use different electronic sources, ICT in Libraries, emerging technology, modern library services, open source, web base resources, network, online database in the library/online. Therefore, it is important to organize different training programs to help the user of technology to access information in a technology way. The most modern technique adopted for the efficient and effective use of library information in the computerized information retrieval systems in which computers are being used to effect contact between the right information and right user at the right time and in the right manner.

User Oriented Information Services

Today's library is where the powerhouse is created and transferred to meet the user's requirement. For the optimum use of this library its users should also have knowledge to access its resources to their full benefit making every search effective. But still the information searching strategies show that the user's searching behavior as being subjected specific and most users pick what they perceive as important word in an assigned topic and they use it to search for the needed information. Librarian need to know the needs of the user. It is difficult to provide effective and efficient service to users without understanding the need for their information. It is also difficult to collect the documents without knowing the information needs of its user's. Generally, all library activities are designed for the development of their system based on a string service to be provided to the users up to their at most satisfaction.

If we really want a user oriented, focused approach, we need to first look at our users, not our services. It is difficult for libraries to change complexity due to technology developments in information handling technology. Hence, the user of information has to be properly equipped to find the information of his interest from the available sources.

Conclusion

Library Professionals today use information and communication technology (ICT) in various activities libraries. Library is a service-oriented organization that has been created to facilities, access to education technology, facilities basic knowledge dissemination, protection and dissemination. The librarian role is being developed by developing various skills. Internet is connected to most computers and developing network technology uses the correct information at the right time.

There are various sources in educational libraries to fulfill user needs and motivate users. ICT's huge development impacts resources and presents resources in electronic form. These resources attract more readers and also create a research approach between students, scholars and researcher, scientist, faculty. Electronic environments give users an opportunity to retrieve information from around the world for a short time. It completely depends on the knowledge about the user's search skills and publishing details. In this situation libraries can update their knowledge about accessing skills in e-resources, publishing and search methods on the internet are extremely important. This type of knowledge has properly directed users. This saves time for users and library employees. Therefore, the following things need to be suggested for maximum use of the libraries.

1. University, offering library science courses needs to rebuild the curriculum to meet regular changes in the library.
2. To address the challenges of motivation students for effective and efficient use of libraries, it is very important to introduce various new technologies and libraries collection within the user's education programme.
3. There is an urgent need to have a structured course to educate the librarians in user education so that they can develop and operate a user education programme in their libraries and fulfill their duties effectively and responsibilities.

4. Educating the user by librarians is the result of the user's ability to improve consciousness and improve the libraries and improve the eligibility of the resources available in the library. Their solution is the library's sole goal.

5. In order to fulfill the need to change the progress in the library area, the department of library science, which provides library science education in various universities, will need to reorganize the curriculum to meet the challenges of the library to encourage students to take effective and effective use of the library.

Providing concise but outstanding descriptions can help speed researchers on their way, and our library and library website may keep them happy, therefore librarian needs to be prepared with new skills as well as preparing for some additional skills.

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Peer Reviewed Referred
and UGC Listed Journal
(Journal No. 40776)

ISSN 2277 - 5730

AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA



**Ajanta
Prakashan**

Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March - 2019
Part - X

Impact Factor / Indexing
2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com

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9. Challenging Role of Librarians in Electronic Age

Mr. V. S. Pachgade

Librarian, B.B. Arts, N.B. Commerce & B.P. Science College, Digras, Yavatmal.

Dr. S. N. Wagh

Librarian, Sant Gadge Maharaj Arts, Commerce & Science College, Walgaon, Amravati.

Abstract

The development of an enormous storage facility of data on the Internet represents an alternate sort of problem Librarians, the customary watchmen of learning are in risk of living being avoided, their aptitudes are disregarded, their recommendation unsolicited. Web indexes send client directly to the data they require – or so clients may think – with no requirement for a middle person to characterize, inventory, annotation, exhortation on resource.

Keywords: *Electronic Library, Information Literacy, ICT age etc.*

Introduction

The area and arrangement of data administrations has drastically changed throughout the most recent early years. There is no compelling reason to depart the home or work place to find and access data at present promptly accessible online by means of computerized passages outfitted by a wide assortment of data suppliers (for example libraries, electronic, distributor, organizations, associations, people). Data is electronically open from a wide assortment of comprehensively circulated data storehouses. Data is no extended essentially content and pictures. It is by electronic means in a wide assortment of arrangements, a considerable lot of which are vast, complex (for example video and sound) and frequently coordinated (for example mixed media).

Traditional Library

Libraries are the place the passages, for example, library inventories just as library accumulations are print support and their administration is all things considered physical.

Computerized Library

A collection where passages and all organizing activities of library are modernized is recognized a computerized library. The realistic minutes are still print-on-paper distribution.

E- Library

The passageway just as the realistic records are in digital/advanced structure when these e-libraries/computerized libraries are associated by means of different systems, especially the INTERNET, this is called virtual library.

A computerized record isn't just digitization of material assets, yet additionally astute association of electronic accumulation for better access. Such association gives soundness to an enormous measure of shared information base. Basically a computerized library manages association and access of a substantial data store. Without a doubt, advanced libraries are probably going to expand customary libraries, for example, an on-line card inventory increases, instead of entirely supplanting, a book accumulation. The explanation behind this could be than the computerized intermediate will in general be improved to seek and the physical medium better to peruse. Tells us about computerized library and the abilities mandatory to develop advanced gathering

Definition

As indicated by Wiederhold "A computerized library is prevalently seen as an electronic variant of a library where capacity is in advanced structure, enabling direct correspondence to get material and replicating it from an ace adaptation.

"Computerized Library is a joined innovation and data assets to permit remote access, separating the physical obstruction between assets".

Advanced Library is an "Accumulation of computerized item (content, video, sound) along with technique for access and recovery, [as far as clients are concerned] and furthermore for choice, association, and support (from the perspective of administrator). Ian Whitten.

"The computerized library isn't simply identical to a digitized accumulation with data the executives' instruments. It is likewise a progression of exercises that unites accumulations, administrations and individuals in help of the full living cycle of creation, spread, use and introduction of data, data and learning.

Benefit of E-Library

Computerized library has definite qualities, which make them not the same as customary library. It has broad and precise understanding of looking with expansive volumes of content, picture and sound video assets. Advanced libraries don't require physical space to assemble gathering and it very well may be gotten to from anyplace, whenever. Distinctive individuals can

get to same source in the meantime. The upsides of computerized libraries are referenced in this beneath: Preserve the significant reports, uncommon and extraordinary accumulations of libraries, documents and exhibition halls.

- Provide quicker admission to the holding of libraries worldwide throughout mechanized inventories.
- Assist to find both physical and digitized adaptations of academic articles and books during single interface.
- Search enhancement, concurrent hunts of the Internet make conceivable, getting ready business databases and library accumulations.
- Sub missing web based learning condition.
- Making short the chain from creator to client.
- Save readiness/protection expenditure, liberty and cash.
- Digital innovation bears numerous, concurrent client from a solitary unique which are impractical for materials put away in some other structures

Disadvantage of E-Library

New innovation has brought numerous focal points however at the same time it likewise has certain burden

- Costly undertaking
- Technology out of date quality (Hardware and Software)
- Power of information makers and distributors
- Trained manpower
- User instruction & preparing
- Security against hacking and damage

Types of Resources

The assets given by the computerized libraries can be characterized into internal assets & outside assets. In-house assets are those assets that are put away in the web server locally and made available through the system. E-books, course notes, and application notes and so forth are instances of the in-house assets.

The outer assets are those resources that are not put away in the network server. Outer assets incorporate online diaries, online databases, online E-books and so forth. Outside assets

are given by various distributors - ASME, ACM, IEEE, Oxford University Press Journal and a lot more are there. The distributor gives access to their full content resources by two techniques:

- (i) User ID and password
- (ii) Internet Protocol address supported Access Control Method

Changing Role of LIS Professional in Digital Era

The prepared accessibility of data on the internet, and its across the board use, truly gives Librarians a chance, not a danger. Innovation Savvy clients acknowledge they need assistance, which Librarians can give. Bookkeepers currently face troubles and participation challenges because of latest patterns in data get to.

In the current mechanical/Internet period the experts need to modify themselves as the data calling is being altered. Presently data masters need to fill in as e-data assets in which different expert gatherings are required to outline that prompts produce, oversee, and keep up and administration the data. Data proficient needs to fill in as:

Curator: Notwithstanding being library supervisor, they likewise go about as accumulation advancement, specialized processors, etc, dealing with data quality.

Data Manager: To address data issue of the client they should realize how to oversee and convey suitable data administrations.

Data counselor/educator: Ensure that client/staff realize how to get to pertinent wellsprings of data (proficiency).

Framework and Networking: For conveyance of data to their clients in a suitable way create and configuration fitting frameworks.

Ability, Understanding, Competencies necessary for LIS Professionals

The fundamental objective of library and data calling has dependably been to give access to data to the individuals who need it. The exercises understanding this objective have developed and changed throughout the years. This incorporates - Available innovation, and requires developing data society. Data exercises have been guided by the advancements in the field of stockpiles, introduction and filing of learning, accumulation improvement & association of learning, data blast and PCs in data recovery. Bookkeeper and data proficient engaged with data gathering, stockpiling, recovery & spread on one hand & then again the PC authorities who underpins the library and instructive experts in this undertaking. For effective execution of

Electronic Library, it is fundamental that library experts are very much prepared and have imperative information and abilities in this appreciation.

I) - Knowledge & Skillfulness

Librarians need to be acquainted with comprehend

- Information resources (books, journals, i.e. resources, Internet)
- Teleological services and resources (computer, online catalogues, websites, LANs file servers etc.)
- Economic resources, Human resources (Skills for manpower training)

II) - Competencies that required possessing in library professional:

- Approval of alteration.
- Knowledge of user communication with information property.
- Rendered class services.
- Be acceptable, elastic and defiant.
- Be practical
- Posses admirable announcement skills, regularly modernize individual facts base by keeping in touch with the most recent development
- Generate consciousness amongst the users, make them acknowledge the changes
- Be an information administration strategist, etc.

III) - Practical knowledge essential:

- Operating systems - Windows, UNIX, LINUX.
- Word processing, Graphics, Spread sheet & Presentations.
- Database Management Systems including the skills in Bibliographic Database Management Systems.
- General principle programming, Networking
- Web page improvement and content managing
- Information reclamation software for online, CD-ROM and Internet.
- Library software packages, connections with Digital Library Tools.

Conclusion

The universe of data is experiencing fast modify. The day has arrived when it is most imperative to figure out how to get to, break down apply and assess such data. As customary overseers of data, curators should know about the ramifications of these progressions and create

mechanical and administrative abilities, which will empower them to make compelling utilization of data and to congregate their associations shifting data need.

Advanced period has gotten a huge transform the manner in which data is put away and got too. This has realized an adjustment in the idea of curator, their gathering and administrations. Numerous innovative terms viz. Computerized Librarian, Libraries without dividers, effective libraries, is developing to depict the libraries of advanced era.

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